THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to June 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,641—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
12-8 7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medo	12-8 7-0
22-0 12-0		22-0 13-8
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"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Clare are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	Tuesday. 18th June
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil ..	2nd July
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	16th "
BL COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil ...	30th "
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman	6th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	13th "
BL PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigheil.....	27th "
BL THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th June.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton....	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ..	18th "
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. De Horne....	1st Aug.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt.....	15th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th June 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV. :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	20th July
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	10th Aug.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th July 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 10, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA.	G. Cossoich..	4,200	600	5th July.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	1 200	600	25th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
BERENICE	A. Trobitz	3,500	550	14th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th May 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

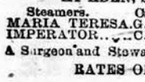
Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison....	3317	25th June.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June 1889. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO AMSTERDAM DIRECT.

THE First-class Steamer "CLAN FORBES," 2,500 tons. Captain PHILP, will sail from BOMBAY for AMSTERDAM DIRECT on or about the 20th inst.
The Saloon and Cabins are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.
For Cabin Plans, rates of passages, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Streets Bombay, June 11, 1889.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
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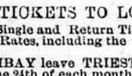
HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	T.H.S. Millard	4,100	500	31st July

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.
The following cargo steamers have also good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

KIRBY HALL	R. Phillips	2700	300	8th July.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3600	400	21th "

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th June 1889.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th June, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 16th June, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 13th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th July, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 19th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th June 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
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TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY. Rs. 25 per doz.
Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE OLD
COGNAC BRANDY.

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

0	TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	Rs. 29 0
00	TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	Rs. 33 0
000	TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen	37 0
	TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	Rs. 61 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full yet soft and mellow flavour which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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A very large collection,
by LALLA DEEN DAYAL
and other well-known ARTISTS.
Prices from As. 12 to Rs. 1-8, unmounted.
THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FILTERS, FILTERS
OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES,
CHEAVIN'S
COMPRESSED CHARCOAL,
PATENT CARBON BLOCK,
TIN CHARCOAL,
GLASS WITH CHARCOAL,
BOTTLE FILTERS,
POCKET FILTERS,
WATER COOJAS.
BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE STANDARD.
A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.
WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.
GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.
Bombay Branch :
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.
N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
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ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

CLARETS.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" ...	11 4	6 4
BORDEAUX	—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux ...	11 4	6 4

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC	—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour ...	14 8	7 12
SUPERIOR MEDOC	—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour ...	17 8	10 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE	—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour ...	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE	—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	28 0	15 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX	—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.
NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS. SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
BRILLIANT IN TONE. EXCELLENT FINISH.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH. AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.
IMPORTANT TO ALL.
IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions, and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.
THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled.*
The QUININE BITTERS are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."
The QUININE BITTERS give tone.
QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.
QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.
QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.
QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.
QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.
QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst and [illegible] against fevers.
QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.
Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.
The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.
QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM.
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.
Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'Twas the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before;
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
"But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, I implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore,
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.
We are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipé, and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.
N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."
SPECIAL AGENTS :—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld.; PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.
Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE J. BROTHERS (Market).
Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.
References for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

REAL RUSSIA BOOTS AND SHOES.
NEW CONSIGNMENTS of these FASHIONABLE GOODS have now arrived by the best English Makers, they are preferred to Ordinary Calf for their lightness, stylish appearance, and extreme softness which is always retained. Qualities which specially recommend them as the HOT WEATHER BOOT.

Gent's Lace Boots, Best Real Russia, made to measure ...	Rs. 20 0
Gent's Lace Oxford Shoes, Real Russia, all sizes in stock ...	" 15 8
Gent's Lace Oxford Shoes, Best Real Russia, to Order ...	" 15 8

FIT GUARANTEED.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholerale Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury London.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.
WE have an endless variety of the above, in plain, engine-turned, chaste or enamelled gold cases, with and without gems. No matter what other dealers may say to the contrary, we regard the cheap watches now advertised so extensively as a doubtful advantage, it being impossible to associate them with good material and sound work. We devote our attention to *increasing* the *excellence of our watches* rather than competing for buyers at the lowest price.

	Rs. a.
Gold Keyless Crystal-faced, 14 ct.	60 0
Do. Hunting, 14 ct.	65 0
Do. Half-Hunting, 14 ct.	70 0
Do. Half-Hunting, 18 ct.	Rs. 95 and 130 0
Do. Hunting, 18 ct., engine-turned, plain or chased	Rs. 90 and 125 0
Do. Crystal face, 18 ct.	95 0
Gold Half-Hunting, Key Winder, Lever, Enamelled or Gold Dial, 18 ct.	175 0
Hunter Keyless, Lever, engine-turned	200 0
Gold Hunter, Key Winder, Lever	150 0
Gold Crystal face, Keyless, Lever, Enamelled or Gold Dial	140 0
Gold Keyless, highest quality, full jewelled and compensated, the most perfect Watch	350 0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety	from Rs. 200 to 380 0
The above in Enamelled Cases, set with Pearls or Diamonds	from Rs. 280 to 700 0

ALBERT CHAINS.
Light and elegant, now very generally worn by ladies to secure their watches, are made either single or double, with a pendant tassel. In 18-carat gold we have an immense variety of pretty patterns, ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.
We have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, in which the bright cut facets sparkle like diamonds, producing a very rich and attractive appearance, the drop piece being finished off with a tassel.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RELIABLE WATERPROOF— SUITED FOR ALL WANTS.
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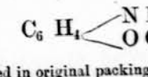

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Agent's Office, Dharwar, 4th June 1889.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of The BOMDAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited, (in Voluntary Liquidation),

JAMSETJEE HORMUSJEE LIMBOOWALA..Petitioner

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 12th day of June, 1889, presented to the said Court by the abovenamed Jamsetjee Hormusjee Limboowalla, a shareholder and creditor of the said Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Mr. Justice Scott, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of July, 1889, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated the 12th day of June, 1889.

CHALK, WALKER and SMETHAM,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Bhavnagar ..Dp. 10-0	2-3	Wadhwan J..Dp.	1-10	6-55
Dhola Junc..Ar. 11-32	4-20	Dhola Jn..Ar.	4-36	11-38
Do. ..Dp. 11-50	4-40			noon.
p.m.		Do. ..Dp.	4-46	12-)
Wadhwan Jn.Ar. 3-17	9-30			p.m.
		Bhavnagar ...Ar.	6-19	2-19

BETWEEN DHOLA AND DHORAJEE.

Mail. p.m.	Mix. a.m.		Mail. a.m	Mix. a.m.
Dhola Junc..Dp.	4-55 11-38	Dhoraji ..Dp.	7-5	10-13
	p.m.	Jetalsar Jn..Ar.	7-26	10-42
Jetalsar Jn..Ar..	8-46 5-25	Do. ..Dp.	7-39	10-53
Do. ..Dp.	9-1 5-38			p.m.
Dhoraji ..Ar.	9-22 6-7	Dhola Junc ..Ar.	11-30	4-18

BETWEEN JETALSAR AND VERAVAL.

Mix. a.m. p.m.			Mix. a.m.	Mix. p.m.
Jetalsar Jn.. Dp.	7-51	9-11	Veraval.....Dp.	.. 3-35
Junagad ....Ar.	8-55	10-11	Junagad ....Ar.	.. 7-12
Do. ....Dp.	9-16	..		a.m.
	p.m.	..	Do. .....Dp.	6-15 7-32

C. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ghadeehi, 10th June 1889.

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1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

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A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprin

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Berar Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Peshwa (s), from Calcutta ; and Nerbudda (s), Tuticorin.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Oriental (s), for Marmagoa, &c. ; Chanda (s), for Zanzibar, &c. ; and Henzada (s), for London.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Nerbudda entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Busheer entered the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. Chanda, Henzada, and Oriental left yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 8th June 1889 shows a decrease of Rs. 3,29,164.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in the Colaba Press on Tuesday, but was quickly extinguished by the mill hands. The damage done to the cotton is estimated at Rs. 100. The origin of the fire is attributed to friction.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Poonja Jowat, residing at Mandvie Bunder, reports having dropped from his pocket seven currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 150, somewhere between his residence and the Kennedy Sea Face, on Tuesday last.

THROWN DOWN A STAIR.—A woman named Amaram was admitted into the J. J. Hospital, on Tuesday, with four ribs broken. On being questioned as to how she came by her injuries, she stated that she had been thrown down a flight of steps by another woman in a dispute they had.

A NATIVE CHIEF IN BOMBAY.—The Thakore of Wudwan arrived in Bombay at the Victoria Terminus, on Tuesday, from Mahableshwar. His Highness was accompanied by thirty followers, and has taken up his temporary residence in the bungalow of Mr. Shapoorjee Syar on the Warden Road.

THEFT.—Kally Khan Chand Khan, a Mahomedan, was placed before Mr. Shewshanker Govindram, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, by Inspector Saunders, on a charge of stealing Rs. 100 in cash, the property of another Mahomedan named Ismal Jyu, residing in Dhobie Gully. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULTING A CUSTOMS PEON.—Jella Runchor, a Kattywari, was brought up on remand before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of assaulting a customs peon, with a stick, at Mallet Bunder. The facts of the case have already been reported in these columns. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT FROM A CARRIAGE.—Dhurumsey Morarjee Goculdas reports that on Monday evening last a hand-bag containing valuables was stolen from his landeau. It was in the carriage when he left the Victoria Terminus, but on arriving at his residence in Chena Baug, Girgaum Back Road, the bag was missing. It contained two gold watches, a gold chain, a diamond ring, a pair of opera-glasses, &c., valued altogether at Rs. 837.

PLYING FOR HIRE WITHOUT A LICENCE.—Malabhoy Babajee and four other victoria-drivers were placed before Mr. Shewshanker Govindram at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, by Inspector Killeen, charged with plying for hire without licences. They made the usual defence of having paid the fee, but that the licences were still at the Commissioner's office. His worship gave the men until Friday to get them, warning them that if they did not by that time comply with the regulations he would fine them heavily. Three other gharry-wallas, who were placed before the same magistrate on a similar charge, were fined one rupee each.

ABDOOLA AND HIS PERFIDIOUS FRIEND.—Abdoola Kalloo and Jehjada Dasandira were friends, and lived together in Khetwady Tenth Street. Abdoola had a lot of money and two gold beads which Jehjada coveted. But Abdoola trusted his friend and went to sleep, leaving a jacket containing the money, which amounted to Rs. 114, and also the two beads, hanging on the wall. The temptation was too much for Jehjada, and he transferred the money and beads from the pocket of his sleeping friend, to his own, likewise putting on a pair of Abdoola's boots, which he found to fit him. Abdoola slept, while his friend decamped. Abdoola awoke to find a police-sepoy standing by his side, with his friend Jehjada in custody. Abdoola could not understand ; but the production of the stolen money and a glance at Jehjada's feet sufficiently explained that his friend had turned thief. He was taken before Mr. Ryan yesterday, and pleading guilty to the offence, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLING AT DHOBIE TALAO.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy and six other Parsees were charged at the instance of of Inspector Wilson, before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, with being found in a common gaming-house near Adamjee Peerbhoy's new market, Dhobie Talao, with cards, dice and money, on Tuesday night. It appears that a man named Dhunjee Rajowjee gave certain information to the police which led to the arrest of Nusserwanjee and his gang. On the night in question the police proceeded to the house and found the door partially open, and on entering the room where they were gambling, the accused persons, who were squatted on the ground, stood up. Nussarwanjee made an attempt to effect his escape, but was captured by the police along with the other six persons. Nusserwanjee, who had cards and money in his hand at the time, threw them out of the window, but they were subsequently recovered by the police. One of the accused, Jehangeer Ruttonjee, in his defence, stated that it was not creditable to the police to arrest poor persons like himself and his companions, whereas those were let off who also indulged in this game and had the chance of evading arrest. Jehangeer further said that if he were to point out these persons to the police, he was quite sure of receiving a sound thrashing from them the next day. The magistrate, in convicting the accused, remarked that he was aware that gambling went on in Bombay on a large scale, and that gamblers are so vigilant that they evade their arrest, and that well-to-do people also take part in the game. He has drawn the attention of the Police Commissioner by a letter, yet the police have not been successful in capturing them ; whereas several such petty cases are brought before the magistrate. His worship then sentenced Nusserwanjee, who was once previously convicted upon a similar offence, to pay a fine of Rs. 20. Another accused was fined Rs. 8, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

A LANDING AND SHIPPING MUCCADUM'S CLAIMS.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Nensey Megjee, a muccadum for landing and shipping goods, sought to recover the sum of Rs. 687-14, from Vithuldass Nathulall, being the balance of amount due to the plaintiff for work and labour done in carrying and shipping defendant's goods from Bombay to Kurrachee, for landing his goods in Bombay when they arrived there from Kurrachee and other places, for money paid and expended in shipping the goods, and for account stated and adjusted between the plaintiff and the defendant from the 11th November 1888 to the 19th May last. Mr. Sorabjee Bazonjee appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not put in an appearance. On the 3rd instant the plaintiff appeared before the Third Judge of the Court, Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Cursetjee, and obtained a short-dated summons and attachment before judgment against the movable property of the defendant on the ground that the defendant had stopped his business and had disposed of some of his goods, and was about to dispose of the whole stock in trade to some other person, with a view to defeat or delay any decree that might be passed against him in the suit. The plaintiff further stated that the defendant concealed himself somewhere about Bombay to avoid service of summons against him. Mr. Sorabjee informed his honour that his client took the attachment before judgment to the place where the goods were stored, for levying it, but the plaintiff on going to the premises, found the goods had been already removed from that place ; consequently the attachment could not be executed. His honour, on the claim being proved passed a decree for the plaintiff, for the amount claimed, with Court costs, and also ordered an immediate execution to issue.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

COMPROMISE IN THE CASE OF THE MAMLATDARS.

THE *Rast Goftar* says :—We have seen it announced in the *Government Gazette* that nine of the mamlatdars have been deprived of their magisterial functions. As only revenue officers, too, they will exercise considerable power. However, the compromise which has been made in view of the pledges is not unsatisfactory. Only those persons will be sorry who wanted Government to pass an Act of Indemnity for the inculpated mamlatdars. Mr. Y. N. Ranade brought the proposal before the Provincial Conference at Poona, which was virtually a proposal for legalizing bribery and corruption by a solemn Act passed by the Legislature. But the good sense of the Conference prevailed, and the proposition was lost by a very large majority, although a resolution was passed in its stead which was only less unreasonable. No one who looks at the Crawford case dispassionately will deny the beneficial results of the action taken by the Government of Lord Reay, amidst a storm of obloquy which still pursues him.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks :—The Deccan mamlatdars have become too familiarized with their fate to feel startled at the deprivation of judicial powers that has just overtaken some nine of their number. It is difficult not to pity these luckless nine. But they have doubtless already seen the worse than uselessness of a protest. It is easy to be wise after the event and to moralize on the misfortunes of the fallen. Still with the most liberal allowance made for the temptation in their way, is it not disheartening to find that not one out of nearly a hundred of these officers, perhaps the flower of the subordinate service in the Division, should have resisted the temptations, even if it involved the flinging away of his chances in life ? This is an aspect of the question on which, we confess, we have not had the courage to expatiate.

THE SEGREGATION OF LEPERS.

Says the *Rast Goftar* :—At last the Government of India has been moved to activity on the question of the segregation of lepers. It is proposed to give the district magistrates power to order the arrest of any leper who is found begging or wandering about without any means of subsistence. Such lepers will be detained in a retreat for life, and provision will be made for the segregation of the sexes. This is the only way of stamping out the terrible disease which was once as rampant in Europe as it is now in India. We must consider it a special dispensation of Providence that, although lepers congregate most in large cities like Bombay, and are allowed all the freedom enjoyed by ordinary citizens, the number of the afflicted is not much larger than what it is. Not that the number, as it is, is not very considerable, and some idea of the enormity of the evil may be formed from the recommendation made by a writer in *Lancet*, that there should be a thousand leper asylums scattered over the continent of India. The Government are not, of course, about to go in for such an extensive scheme as this. Their proposal is comparatively very modest. It is left to Local Governments to establish retreats "with any moneys placed at their disposal for hospitals, dispensaries, and lunatic asylums." To put it bluntly, the proposal looks like robbing Peter to pay Paul. The lunatic asylum of Colaba is very much in need of more funds. Will it be pinched still more, in order to obtain some pittance for a leper asylum ?

THE CORONERSHIP OF BOMBAY.

The *Indian Spectator* says :—The arrangement, as it is proposed, is not only a retrograde, but a very unwise measure. Considering that the relations of the police with the population generally are the very reverse of mutual trust and confidence, it would be much better to dispense with inquests altogether than to get them done through the police, and it would not be easy to say on which side the balance of advantages would lie, in regard to public security and justice against the secret murderer. But what strikes one as very strange and unsatisfactory is that it should be proposed to abolish this half time office of the coroner at a time when the vast increase, which has come over the city, in extent and population, render it desirable either to make the office whole time or to appoint additional men to do the work in the different quarters of the crowded metropolis, each ward of which is, as regards, population equivalent to an ordinary town. If the scheme of honorary magistrates succeeds, the coroner's work may perhaps be made over to one of these civic functionaries. There is something also in the proposal that the Municipal Corporation be called upon to give Bombay a coroner of its own, though we cannot view with unqualified approval the hint that the coroner's inquest should be held at night as well as during day.

THE INDIAN FAKIR BURIED ALIVE.

An occasional writer in the *Indian Spectator* says :—M. D'Assier's book affords no indication that he has studied Oriental philosophy, or is cognizant what the Indian Fakir is able to accomplish. The following is a well-attested instance which we give in the words of a recent writer. According to Napier Osborne, Major Lawes, Inkyorovitch, and many other modern witnesses, fakirs are proved to be able by a long course of diet, preparation, and repose to bring their bodies into a condition which enables them to be buried six feet under-ground for long periods. Sir Claude Wade was present at the Court of Runjit Sing, when the Fakir mentioned by the Honourable Captain Osborne was buried alive for six weeks in a box placed in a cell three feet below floor level. To prevent the chance of deception, a guard comprising two companies of soldiers had been detailed and four sentries were furnished and relieved every four hours, night and day, to guard the building from intrusion. On opening the box, says Sir Claude, we saw a figure enclosed in a bag of white linen, fastened by a string over the head. The legs and arms were shrivelled and stiff, the face full, and the head reclining on the shoulder like that a corpse. Warm water was first poured over the body. I then called a medical gentleman who was attending me—to come down and inspect the body, which he did, but could discover no pulsation in the heart, temples, or arm ; there was, however, warmth about the region of the brain, which no other part of the body exhibited. The process of reanimating the Fakir is described in detail. The tongue was anointed with ghee—and a hot wheaten cake applied to the top of the head ; on the third application, the body became violently convulsed, the rigidity of the limbs relaxed, but the pulsation was still feeble. On ghee being applied to the tongue, however, the eyeballs became dilated and recovered their natural colour, and the Fakir recognised those present, and spoke.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 13.—Berar Manufacturing Company.
14.—Thacker and Co., Limited.
18.—Mail steamer Assam departs.
19.—Municipal Standing Committee.
25.—Mail steamer Sutlej departs.
26.—Municipal Standing Committee.
July 2.—Mail steamer Siam departs.
3.—Municipal Standing Committee.
9.—Mail steamer Peshawar departs.
10.—Municipal Standing Committee.
16.—Mail steamer Assam departs.
17.—Municipal Standing Committee.
23.—Mail steamer Coromandel departs.
24.—Municipal Standing Committee.
30.—Mail steamer Siam departs.
Aug. 23.—Assault-at-Arms at Poona.
24.—Assault-at-Arms at Poona.
Sept. 19.—Poona Races.
21.—Poona Races.
24.—Poona Races.
26.—Poona Races.
28.—Poona Races.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 11th June, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.*, *and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·735
Temperature of the Air	85·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·4
Dew Point	78·9
Relative humidity of Air	·819
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	89·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	80·8
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW. W. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	316
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	7·26
year	7·93
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th June..	0·51

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33 Farringdon-Road, London, England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 8.

Merewether, Col, Bo, R E, from leave, from Mahableshwar.
Quicke, Surg, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Thana.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 11.

Jervois, Capt, Bo R A, on leave, to Nasick.
Mitchell, Capt, Bo, 14th Bo Inf, on leave, to Poona.
Guyon, Major, Bo, RI Fus, off leave, to Poona.
Stewart, Col, Ms, 1st Cav H C, to rejoin, to Hingoli.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Gazette of India, June 8.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Medical.

THE services of the undermentioned Medical Officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces : Surgeon A C Deare, IMS, officiating Medical Officer, 14th Sikhs ; Surgeon E C Hare, IMS, officiating Medical Officer, 6th Punjab Infantry.

The services of Surgeon F J Drury, MB, IMS, Medical Officer, 15th Silkhs, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

The services of the undermentioned Medical Officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh : Surgeon E S Brander, MB, IMS, Medical Officer, 21st Bengal Infantry.

Surgeon F C Chatterjee, MB, IMS, Medical Officer, 30th Bengal Infantry.

Surgeon D F Barry, MD, IMS, Medical Officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry.

Surgeon J C C Smith, MB, IMS, officiating Medical Officer, 1-3rd Goorkhas.

Surgeon J J Pratt, I M S, Medical Officer, 11th Bengal Lancers.

Judicial.

The Hon'ble E J Trevelyan, Barrister-at-Law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for one month.

Police.

The services of Mr I H W D Clark, District Superintendent of Police, Dacca, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to provisionally recognise the appointment of Signor Carlo Vince as Consular Agent for Italy at Bassein.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr J W H Sandell, Chief Superintendent, attached to the Office of the Accountant-General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 1st July, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr F C Brewin, of the Subordinate Account Service, is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent during Mr Sandell's absence on privilege leave.

Mr F C Harrison, Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant-General, Madras, from the 17th May, 1889.

Mr H G H Cowie, Deputy Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J E Cooke for two months and twenty-eight days from the 1st July, 1889, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major R K Ridgeway, VC, District Staff Officer, 2nd Class, to be District Staff Officer, 1st Class, vice Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., resigned, but to continue to officiate as Assistant Quarter Master General at Army Head Quarters.

Major R C B Lawrence, 1st Dragoon Guards, Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Mooltan, to be District Staff Officer, 2nd Class, vice Major Ridgeway. Dated 23rd April, 1889.

Colonel G Swinley, RA, and Major R A C King, RA, to officiate in existing vacancies as Ordnance officers, 2nd class, with effect from the 24th May, 1889.

The undermentioned military pupil having passed his final examination, is admitted into the service as Sub-Assistant Apothecary, with effect from the 13th May, 1889 :

Charles James Fox.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :

Surgeon-Major G J Kellie, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, (p a) for 151 days, under rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Conductor J Packer, Ordnance Department, (m c) for one year, under rule 1 of the Regulations of 1875.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the period to count from the date of being struck of duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel C McD Skene, D S O, General List, Infantry, 42nd Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—30th year, commenced 24 May 1889.

Captain D A A Macpherson, Bengal S C, Military Accounts Department, for one year. Pension service—20th year, commenced 7th July, 1888.

Lieutenant G F H Dillon, Bengal S C, 26th Bengal Infantry, for 121 days. Pension service—7th year, commenced 29th July, 1888.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps—the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing ; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :

Surgeon-Major T Meloney, MD, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service—16th year, commenced 14th January, 1889.

Surgeon-Major A Deane, MD, Residency Surgeon, Kashmir, is granted furlough in and out of India (p a) for two years.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :

Captain C H Powell, Bengal S C (p a) till 4th August, 1889.

Conductor F Waller, Ordnance Department, (m c) for three months.

Sub-Conductor J Owens, Public Works Department, (m c) for three months.

Captain A T Weller, Bengal SC, 9th Bengal Infantry, is granted leave (p a) from the 15th to the 21st February, 1889, in extension.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in and admission to the Order of British India, with effect from the date specified :

Bombay.

To the 1st Class, with the title of Sardar Bahadur—Jemadar Kanchan Singh, Bahadur, 2nd Bombay Lancers *vice* pensioned Risaldar-Major; Mir Kasim Ali, Sardar Bahadur, late 3rd Sind Horse,—16th April, 1889.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of Bahadur.

Subadar Partab Singh, 14th Bombay Infantry, vice Jemadar Kanchan Singh, Bahadur, promoted,—16th April, 1889.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Appointments.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers—

The second Christian name of Lieutenant Byars is Fisher, and not as notified in G G O No 735 of 1888.

Resignations.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieutenant R C Wilson resigns his commission.

Rahilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps—Major W E Neale resigns his commission.

Dacca Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieutenant J H Finlayson resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Captain G Wilson, Indian Marine, to officiate as Assistant Director of the Indian Marine, vice Captain Gwyn, on general leave.

First grade officer William James McCausland, Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (m c) for twelve months, under para. 560, rule I., Marine Regulations, India, vol. I.

Chief Engineer B. Blair, Indian Marine, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (p. a.) for fourteen days.

Chief Engineer H. Elcock, Indian Marine, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (p. a.) for fourteen days.

RESIGNATIONS.

Assistant Engineer J. C. North, Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 1st July, 1889.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major R A Sargeaunt, R E, Class I, Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Management Department, is promoted to Class I. Grade 1, with effect from 25th November, 1885.

With reference to Home Department Resolution No 1017, dated 15th June, 1888, it is hereby notified that the Director, North-Western Railway, possesses the powers of a Manager in respect to the execution of the classes of deeds, contracts, and other instruments referred to in that Resolution.

Mr W Drew, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bombay to that under the Director-General of Railways for employment on the North-Western Railway.

Lieutenant John Prestwick Blakeway, R E, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to Burma Provincial Establishment.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1889.

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.	Quotation. Rs.
Agra Pressing Co.	100	4 p. ct.	...
Agricultural Phosphates ...	100	ni.l	25
Alipore Coal Co.... ...	100	nil.	80
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	.....	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10 5	ad-int,	183
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	£10 3½	ad-int	113
Bengal Coal Co., Ld., ...	1000	6 p. ct.	1,800
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	£1	.....	14
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	.....	5½
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	87
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£10	5 p.ct.	160
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100 *y*	nil.	65
Do. Telephone Co.	100	.....	35
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 15p.sh	350
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.	74
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	5 p. ct.	97
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	8 p. ct.	107
Calcutta Central Press	100 *y*	20 p.ct.	125
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	7 p. ct.	110
Dc. Steam Co.	100	5 p. ct.	121
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	1½ p. ct.	100
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	15 p.ct.	130
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	93
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	4 p. ct.	113
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	5 p. ct.	103
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p.ct.	63
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	5 p.ct.	92
Crown Brewery Musuri	100 *y*	9 p. ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	5 p. ct.	120
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	5 ad.-int	135
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	.....	70
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	70
unbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	58
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	nil.	75
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	4 p. ct.	420
Equitable Coa. Co., Ld.... ...	250	nil.	175
Fort Gloster Jute Mills... ...	100	nil.	78
Gillon and Co., Lahore... ...	100 *y*	10 p.ct.	100
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld... ...	100	nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	4 p. ct.	200
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	10 p. ct.	142
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2 ad-int.	85
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.... ...	75	p. ct.	95
Howrah Docking Co.	500	5 p.sh.	100
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	132
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	nil.	93
Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	10 p. ct.	150
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	8 p.ct.	110
Kanknarrah C.	53	Rs. 3p.sh	62
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	.....	...
Landing & Shipping Co... ...	100	5 p. ct.	79
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ...	100	4 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	nil.	75
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	5 p. ct.	260
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100 *y*	12 p.ct.	145
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100 *y*	12 p.ct.	140
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	5 p. ct.	104
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	8 p. ct.	190
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	Nml.
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	4 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	5 p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	40
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100 *y*	4 p. ct.	71
Rangoon Stm. Tramway ...	25	.....	par.
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	75
R. Scott Thomson & Co... ...	500	21p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	.....	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares... ...	£1	.....	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	4 p. ct.	88
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	4 p. ct.	90
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	3 p. ct.	127
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	137
Ditto (New Issue)... ...	50	.....	20 pre.
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	20 p. ct.	150
Victoria Mills	100	nil.	100
Watson's Patent Press	100	6 p. ct.	106

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

Adulpore Terai (Darij.) ...	100	nil. *a*	Liqn.
Amluckie...	100	7 p. ct. *a*	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	nil. *a*	75
Assam Company...	£20	5 ad.-int.	603
Baintharrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	10 p.ct. *a*	135
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	8 p.ct. *a*	95
Bengal (Cachar)...	100	nil. *a*	44
Do. Contributory	80	nil. *a*	34
Bishnath (Assam)	200	6 ad-int	230
Do. Contributory	100	6 ad-int	115
Borelli (Assam)	£10	3¾ ad-int.	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	4 p. ct. *a*	38
Central (Cachar)	200	4 p. ct. *a*	110
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. *a*	35
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil. *a*	33
Chenga	100	nil *a*	...
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	3½	75
Chota Nagpore	100	nil. *a*	34
Chumta Tea Co.	100	nil. *a*	Liqn.
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil. *a*	22
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. *a*	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	15 p.ct. *a*	140
Dehing (Assam)	100	5 p. ct. *a*	50
Dehra Doon	100	4½ p.ct. *a*	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam) ...	100	nil. *a*	82
Dhunsiri	100	nil. *a*	40
Doom Dooma, Ordinary ...	£10	4 ad-int	130
Do. do. A...	£10	4 ad-int	156
Do. do. B	£10	4 ad-int	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	5 p.ct.	47
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. *a*	30
East India Assam & Cachar ...	100	3 p. ct.	33
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	.....	Nml.
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.	61
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	20 p.ct. *a*	520
Goomtee Tea	100	2 p.ct. *c*	Liqn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. *a*	27
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	100	nil. *a*	45
Holta (Kangra)	100	nil. *a*	50
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	10 p. ct.	110
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	6 p.ct. *a*	72
Hopetown	100	nil. *a*	100
Do. Contributory ...	100	nil. *a*	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore) ...	100	2½ p.ct. *a*	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	3 p.ct *a*	100
Indian Terai	500	10p. ct. *a*	500
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	13½p. ct. *c*	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	10 p. ct. *a*	67
Jhansie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	4 ad int.	70
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. *a*	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	5 ad.-int.	200
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. *a*	15
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam) ...	100	5 p. ct.	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. *a*	105
Do. do. B ...	100	4 p. ct. *a*	120
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	nil. *a*	68
Kousanie	100	3 p. ct. *a*	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. *a*	7
Kurseong & Darjeeling ...	250	2 p. ct. *a*	118
Do. Contributory	200	2 p. ct. *a*	94
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	15 p. ct. *a*	200
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	5p.ct. *a*	42
Leesh River (W. Doars) ...	£10	4 p. ct. *a*	par.
Longview (Dar.)	£100	6p. ct. *a*	55
Loobah	100	7 p. ct. *a*	120
Lower Assam	£7	nil. *c*	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. *a*	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6¾ p. ct.	70
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. *a*	20
Mesai Tea Co.	100	12 p. ct. *a*	98
Mim Tea Co.	100	8 p. ct. *a*	88
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	7½ p. ct. *a*	50
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. *a*	20
Do. Contributory	90	nil. *a*	17
Moran, Assam	180	.....	30
Mothola, Assam	100	12 p. ct.	110
Do. contributory	90	12 p. ct.	100
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. *a*	30
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil. *c*	...
Naga Dhoolie Tea Co.,... ...	100	9½ p. ct.	100
New Gola Ghat, Assam ...	£10	.....	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)... ...	30	nil. *a*	100
North Western Cachar	100	nil. *a*	32
Okayti Tea Co., Ld.	65	.....	65
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	nil. *a*	32
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	5 p. ct. *a*	65
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct. *a*	86
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	10p. ct. *a*	82
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. *a*	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	9 p. ct. *a*	84
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil. *a*	41
Rungamatee (Cachar)... ...	100	2 p. ct. *c*	25
Rungtee Rungliot	100	13 p. ct

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"PURE MARSALA," as used at the Union Club, Malta. Choice Old Particular, and Old Particular. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEAS from Colonel Hawes' Tea Estate at Rs. 1-12, 1-10, and 1-6 per lb., are the Favorite Teas. Largely consumed by Regimental Messes and Officers of the Military and Civil Services throughout India. MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. Breslauer's Bona-fide Auction Sale of Valuable Furniture by Wimbridge, Piano, Oil-Paintings, &c., at Colaba Causeway.

ENGLISH MATE.—WANTED Certificated ENLISH MATE for a Steamer plying in Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. Salary Rs. 120, rising to Rs. 130. Finds own food. Apply to "R.," care of this office with copies of certificates.

TO LET—A nice BUNGALOW on Doongarsey Road, Malabar Hill, No. 25, with large Stable for 5 horses and separate Coach-House, 6 Servants' quarters, late'y painted, decorated, and repaired. Apply to EDULJEE BOMANJEE MORRIS, Church St., No. 21, Fort.

TO LET AT POONA FOR THE SEASON, No. 29, Civil Lines, a large HOUSE, opposite the new residence of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and next door to H. H. Aga Khan. Splendid accommodation and large Stabling. Address Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISTNA, Auctioneers, Poona.

CRICKET! CRICKET! New Batch for New Season. Bats—Cobbett's Rs. 10, The Star Rs. 11, Jeffries' Spring Rs. 13, Lilywhite's Driver Rs. 14-8, Full cane Rs. 10, Duke's Rs. 8-4, Ayre's Rs. 8-4, Dorks' Cork Handle Rs. 12.—WRIGHT and Co, Mint Road, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Just landed ex. s.s. Cachemere from New York a small consignment of Superior LAGER BEER, especially adapted for the use of Clubs, Hotels, Hospitals, &c., in boxes of 3 dozen quarts and 6 dozen pints.—Apply to Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co., 6, Parsee Bazar Street.

EMMA BRAINERD RYDER, M.D., Consultation Rooms at Albert Hall (Alexandra Girls' School), Fort.—Hours 7 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

TO GENTLEMEN wishing to place a Son in Business. Partner required with Rs. 20,000 to join Advertiser.—"X. Y. Z.", care of this office.

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A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, 65, Appollo Street.

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TO LET.—SPACIOUS SHOP with Top Floor and Terrace in front at Pydhoney, next to F. Bros Dispensary, now used as Boarding House. Apply to H. B. JEEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SETS of FOUR very neat and plain rounded-top 18-Carat Gold Shirt Studs, Rs. 22 per set. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 3½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—A handsome stud-bred Horse, 14-3, aged, goes in single and double harness, and is a good fencer. Apply to C. D., office of this paper.

PEGU PONY and CART and HARNESS FOR SALE.—Pony sound and very fast and Cart nearly new. A handsome turn-out, cheap. Apply to M. M., office of this paper.

SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks. Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE, together or separately, strong ARAB HORSE, 14 hands high. Low seat Dog-Cart and Set of Harness, both in good condition. For particulars apply to W. M. L., care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

PIANO FOR SALE, Semigrand, by Schiedmeyer. Price Rs. 650; Barouche by Laurie and Marner, in fair order. Price Rs. 900. The property of Major-General WHITE, R.E.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

PILSENER BEER (Lion's Head Brand), Light, Pure, and Wholesome. Cases of 4 dozen large bottles, at Rs. 5 per doz. Cases of 6 doz. small bottles, at Rs. 3 per doz. WILLIAM BELL & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents and Importers.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains, Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

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" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY are, from 13th instant, to be addressed, instead of at Mahableshwur, to the GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, until further notice.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, 11th June, 1889.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
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BY
TODAR MAL.
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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
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While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF CARRIAGES AND HORSE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th day of June 1889, at 1 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON AND Co., will sell by Public Auction at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, by order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the estate and effects of Thackersey Naronjee (an Insolvent) the following, viz:—
One mail coach, one office shigram and one horse.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, June 13, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, &c, &c, in the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. in the P. & O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon—

A quantity of old stores, ship's furniture, fittings, &c, consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, marble baths, winches, old ropes, scrap and old iron, iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockery ware, and miscellaneous other articles.
Also 60 dozen bottles Marsala, in good condition.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th inst, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Musjid Bunder, in the godown of Nursy Khutao, the undermentioned Sugar on account and at the risk of Thuker Veerjee Mudunjee and by order of Messrs Visram Ebram and Co.—
93 Bags Mauritius Sugar.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
5 cases iron folding bedsteads.
2 " English reflectors.
2 " tin trunks in sets.
1 case Japanned leather.
6 bales table covers.
5 " white handkerchiefs.
5 cases " mulls and jaconets.
On account of the concerned—
3 cases linen of different qualities.
5 bales grey shirtings, S.W.D.
15 gate iron railings
9 boxes brandy, S.W.D. by A. Marett and Co.
10 copper sheets.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction in the godown, opposite the Victoria Dock, the undermentioned rice by order of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co. and on account and at the risk of the following purchasers:—
On account and at the risk of Sa Coorpar Hursy.
7,238 bags rice, Akyab Hulwa.
On account and at the risk of Sa Sivjee Dharsy—
7,238 bags rice Akyab Hulwa.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, June 13, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 12.

WE are still without any commercial or financial telegrams from the other side through Reuter, the home markets having remained closed again yesterday for the Whitsuntide holidays. The daily message from New York is to hand, but it reports an unchanged market, ready Mid-Uplands and September Futures being quoted at 11 3-16 cents and 10·15 cents, respectively, with Receipts at the stereotyped figures of 1,000 bales.

In the absence of advices from London and Liverpool the quiet feeling natural at the close of the busy export season has become more marked, and in our produce markets generally, as well as in Freights and Exchange, there is but little business passing.

The purchases of Cotton reported to-day have not exceeded 1,000 bales, consisting of Dhulia, Akola, and Bengals in about equal proportions, at Rs. 205-6, Rs. 205-5½, and Rs. 208, respectively, and a little Morvi at Rs. 215 per candy. The tone of the market has been quiet throughout, but there is no quotable change in prices. Attention is being directed in some quarters to contracts in next season's crop, and it is reported that "Good" Broach has been booked to exporters, for delivery next March, at Rs. 231 per candy.

WHEAT has become still quieter to-day, and in the absence of demand, Pessy of both qualities has given way 1 anna per cwt., our closing quotation for 91 per cent. being Rs. 4 8-0 per cwt. and for 85 per cent. Rs. 4 7-0 per cwt. Other descriptions are unaltered in value.

SEEDS.—A moderate business has been passing, chiefly in *Linseed*, and the tone of the market keeps steady with prices unchanged all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,343	bales.
Wheat	18,256	cwt.
Linseed	13,897	"
Rapeseed	13,933	"
Poppy seed	2,991	"
Groundnuts	954	"
Castor seed	2,003	"

FREIGHTS continue quiet but steady at previous quotations; but there is next to nothing doing, and we have no fresh business to report.

EXCHANGE has been fairly steady to-day at our quotations, which are those which we closed at last evening, and a few Bills have been placed ready at 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits, a sale having been reported for January delivery at 1s. 4¼d.; but demand for remittance continues absent. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·70¼ to ¾d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Yesterday's closing rate for Fours has been quoted all day for that denomination for cash, some business having been done thereat, and for the next account the same has been named; but for the end of July settlement the rate has receded to 100⅜, which is the price wired from Calcutta for ready business. For 4½ per cent. Paper 104½ is now the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing on the principal line of Mill Scrip to-day, and we make the following alterations in our list this evening:—Dhan and Morarji Gokuldas Mill shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 1,035 and Rs. 1,660, respectively; Alliance have advanced Rs. 5, to Rs. 610; and Imperial to the same extent, at Rs. 575; Luckmidas Khimji and Maneckji Petit are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,112½ for the former and Rs. 1,222½ for the latter. Star of India are Rs. 15 down, at Rs. 915; and Framji Petit and Swadeshi are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 595 and Rs. 400, respectively.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cush Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	987½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	935
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	5 do.	149

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,030
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,530
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	720
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	325
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	380
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,070
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	259	..		215
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	412½
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	All	Rs. 45	360
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	222½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	560
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 19	80
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	330
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	290
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	405
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	500
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / p.ct	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapt Co., d.	625		185	Nil.	90
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	660
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 / Rs. 5	78
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,400
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	850
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	435
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	12
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	420
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaradted Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		3½
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	100
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	337
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	60	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	100
Nasr Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	...	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	215
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.a.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	367½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	55
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	112
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.	18,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	0
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1300
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,580	100		Rs. 10	150
Western India Flour Mills	000	1	125	Nil.	37 / 40
M. M. Mody & Co.					

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HEWETT—May 13, at 6, Victoria Crescent, St. Helier's, Jersey, Major-General William Selwood Hewett, Bombay Army, retired, aged 61 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BOSCOLO—MARCON—June 5, at St Thomas' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Father Lafont, Signor Achille Boscolo, to Mademoiselle Marie, daughter of Leonce Marcon, of St Denis Ile de la Reunion.

DEATHS.

NICOLL—June 7, at 2 Commercial Buildings, Thomas Thomson Nicoll, of Messrs Jardine Skinner and Co.

SHAW—June 6, at Guntur, George Samuel Shaw, Supervisor, B K R, son of the late Daniel Shaw of Madras, aged 38 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1889.

TAKING his revenge on the English Globe-Trotter, who writes a book upon India after a cold-weather tour in this country, Mr. T. N. Mukharji has written a book, giving his recollections of a visit to Europe when deputed with two other gentlemen to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London in 1886. The book is published by Newman and Co. of Calcutta, and Mr. N. N. Ghose has contributed a preface which instructs the public as to the opinion they should form of the work, of which it was his privilege to look over the proof-sheets "as well in the earlier as in the later stage." We are informed at the outset that Mr. Mukharji is an unambitious writer possessed of a style "terse and idiomatic, and above all free and easy." *Le style c'est l'homme;* "The exuberant energy of his nature finds expression in his style," and has led him to take some liberties with the English language, and even with full consciousness of the risk he has actually "coined a word here and there, and "trodden under foot some conventional rule." But we need not be alarmed by this. "Topics are discussed about which opinions may differ as to standards of reasonableness, but the element of suavity will never be missed even in the most uncompromising of his criticisms." To further reassure us, the writer of the preface vouches that the work as a whole has great moral significance. Having travelled largely in India and studied the realities of Indian life in Europe, "in consequence of his official position Mr. Mukharji found easy introductions to the highest classes of society, and learnt more in nine months than could be learnt in a much longer period by one not so favourably-situated." He also saw a good deal of the humbler life, but he studied England high and low, "not as a young student, but as a grown-up, practical man of the world, brought up in the heart of Hindu society and steeped in Hindu traditions." The book, written by such a man, will, we are told, be to the Hindu something like a revelation, and the European would learn to see himself as others see him, all parties realizing the "far-reaching effects, moral, social, and political, of a visit to Europe." The author dreaded social pains and penalties on his return, but he escaped them—"an evidence of the plasticity" which Hinduism, "hidebound," as he pronounces it to be, is gradually acquiring. He came back, it is intimated, to act as a solvent influence on a hardened social regime, and it is satisfactory to learn, on the authority of Mr. Ghose, that the travelled Hindu, if he be quiet, condescending, and social, becomes a source of instruction to his countrymen and a centre of influence among them; while his familiarity, acquired at first hand and not through the reading of novels and newspapers, with Western habits of thought and life, puts him in complete sympathy with the dominant race and qualifies him to be an interpreter of the Government to the people.

This exordium prepares us for a book of exceptional interest. We have no hesitation in going further at the outset than the writer of the preface, and stating that the observations and reflections of the traveller not only ought to be, but are of interest alike to the Hindu and the European. Mr. Mukharji left Bombay in the P. and O. steamer Nepaul on the 12th of March 1886, which carried on their way to England many throbbing Hindu hearts. The Nepaul "on that spring evening proudly cut her way across the Indian Ocean towards Aden. Well might she be proud; for it is only through ships that England has been able to achieve the great destiny which she has been called upon to fulfil the history of the world." The P. and O. Company may be congratulated on having raised up a fleet of reflective and highly philosophical mail-boats, if the Nepaul be a fair sample of their capacity for indulging in moral reflections. "Prouder was she now at the result of the moral influence of England in her vast empire of India, which enabled so many of her sons to break through the trammels of caste, to rise above old prejudices and superstitions, and to seek education and enlightenment at the very fountain-head of modern civilisation." The steamer was led into this train of thought by the unwonted circumstance that besides Mr. Mukharji there were on board natives of India hailing from the Punjab, the North-West, Maharashtra, Bengal and Orissa, and even four Christians from Goa, "all going on different errands to see the great country which governs the destiny of India." All these persons of Indian nationality came to know one another at once, for none of them thought it rude to ask his neighbour his name, his place of residence, his caste, his profession, his destination, and the object of his journey. How extremes meet! This privilege of cross-examining a stranger is supposed to be the exclusive possession of the children of the Far West, but it is of such universal use in India that it enabled "Thugs to carry on their nefarious trade with such ease that is how robbers now put their unsuspecting victims to sleep by means of stupefying drugs. So in half an hour," says Mr. Makharji in his delightful way, "we all knew each other on board the steamer and were as friendly as thugs and robbers with their destined victims!" The writer then proceeds to give his countrymen an idea of what a passenger ship is—"a large house with all the comforts and conveniences of high life." We find that first there is the deck, "paved with wooden planks nicely fitted in." The meals are served below and are "regular feasts that contribute not a little to biliousness and sea-sickness. Cases of heat-apoplexy in the Red Sea have sometimes been attributed to overfeeding." But a Hindu can preserve his caste by putting up his pot on a fire which the officers can doubtless find for him in some nook or corner. On the whole a first-class passenger ship is "practically a well decorated, well furnished palace with all the comforts and luxuries of civilised life." On board this palace the writer proceeded by long sea voyage to London. About one o'clock in the afternoon our author stood on the soil of England; his heart palpitating violently under different emotions. On the one hand Providence had given him the opportunity of seeing the British people at home and studying those virtues which have made them a most powerful nation now on the face of the globe. But on the other hand, "I felt that I was probably an outcast from this moment. The old village where my family lived for the last four hundred years, where I was born, will probably be no longer my home." Then, as the trees of the Ardennes wept Byronic tears over the unreturning brave, so "the old stunted mango tree which looks into my room and which always seems to say to me whenever I watch it—'I have seen your father born and die here; I have seen your grandfather: I have seen seven generations of your family' will probably sorrow to see me no more under its shade. Worse still, the elders of the family on whose bosom I prattled in my infancy will shun me as an unclean thing." He was not sorry for himself, but for the moral cowardice and dishonest opposition of educated Hindus who in India trample on all caste rules, but yet oppose that foreign travel which is necessary for the regeneration of the decayed national life. These conflicting emotions having subsided, Mr. Mukharji was able to see London, and was first struck with the cleanliness of streets, shops, and houses, thanks to the free use of soap and water and constant scrubbing. "We have yet much to learn from the Europeans in the matter of general cleanliness. The ordinances of our religion, which in many respects have, no doubt, made the Hindus one of the cleanliest nations in the world, do not go far enough." And he sensibly goes on to remark that "waters which, according to the most sacred books, are highly beneficial to the soul, are nevertheless fatally poisonous to the body." The tentative sanitary legislation of the Government of India does not go far enough for a citizen of Calcutta who has seen the cleanliness of European cities, for he cries out, "O for a despot like Akbar or Peter the Great to force us to learn and practise all that we ought to learn and practise!" The contrast presented by the earnest reality of life in London and the resigned, submissive expression of the countless Indian faces at a great fair in this country, gives rise to much generalisation of a very sweeping kind. In India everything is inert and dead, even a crowd of living men. On every face there is a listless, indolent look as if the owner had after a long course of reasoning come to the conclusion that he had no business to be born, and that a great wrong had been done him by being sent into this world against his strong wish to the contrary. There is a certain substratum of truth in this estimate of the Oriental acceptance of the burden of life. The writer attributes to high intellectuality, "driven back by the rampant forces of nature to work in an imaginative sphere a diseased state of the mind, and an intense religiousness leading to vacuity and vacant stare. The Londoner is the very opposite of all this, and has made the city a little bit of ground measuring six hundred and thirty-two acres, "the centre of the earth, the heart which supplies the life-blood to the commerce of the world, and sends forth the impulse by force of which the Esquimaux hunts the seal among the icebergs on the Greenland coast, the whaler braves the perils of the polar seas, the Chinaman's ape plucks the tea from the steepest hills, and the savage Negro pursues the fleet ostrich in the boundless deserts of Central Africa." Victor Hugo, writing of Paris, never carried his eulogy further than this. Mr. Mukharji follows the city banker into his happy home, to his palatial residence in the suburbs, where, having taken the best advantage of every opportunity that came in his way, he is entitled to the abundant fare which is set out for him in the bosom of his family. Every edible and drinkable which money can procure is carefully set forth in this faithful chronicle. The liberty enjoyed by the English lady leads the author to regret that the respectful deference shown to women in Europe cannot be looked for in India, and he sighs for better times. "Give us mothers like English mothers to bring up our boys; young girls to spur impetuous youths on to noble deeds; wives to steer our manhood safely through the whirlpools of life; and elegant ladies to refine, revive, and invigorate our rotten society—then India will be regenerated in twenty years' time."

However, England, in the opinion of the writer, has a good deal to acquire from India. The English know nothing of the millets and seeds on which masses of the Indian people live, though they are as nutritious as wheat, rice, and the potato. He holds, and in our opinion with good reason, that the chronic hunger which prevails among the poorer classes in Europe is unknown in India. We do not venture an opinion as to whether he is correct in saying that when English philantropists shed tears because natives of Upper India eat but once in the day, they forget that the one meal is nearly equal to the four meals taken by most people. He maintains that the distress prevailing in India in ordinary times is less severe than that which prevails among the poor in Europe. The utter helplessness of an Englishman out of work makes his situation insupportable. He may not fish in the river. There is no jungle where he can dig for roots. The neighbours will not share with him their scanty meal. He has not even a home in which he can lie down and die. The land of the country belongs to a few individuals, who have closed it all with hedges and wire fences, and there are no mango-groves where he can rest his weary limbs. In India it is a religious obligation to give food to the hungry: charity is an act acceptable to God. The Brahmins, themselves poor in worldly goods, have compelled kings and princes, the merchants and the opulent, to bow their head to poverty, and wealth and landed possessions have never secured the monopoly of the worship they have acquired in Europe. In England a man has a right to the workhouse; but one man has nothing to do with the distress of another. As a practical means of relieving the very poor in Europe, the writer recommends a resort to the pulses and seeds which are grown so largely in India, but have not as yet been acclimatised in Europe. Apparently he contemplates, not the acclimatisation in Europe of the more abundant millets and seeds, but the creation of a demand for them which would be supplied from the vast expanse of land now uncultivated in the Central Provinces, in Assam, and Burma. But it will take a good deal of persuasion to induce the British workman to live on chowpatties made of jowari. Mr. Mukharji's book has many pages, which will give the reader a good deal of innocent amusement, and some which are suggestive and useful.

THE Committee which was appointed to consider Mr. Hume's letter to the Congress regarding the introduction of a representative element into the administration have issued a long report on the subject. The purport of the document lies in one paragraph, which is as follows:—"In view of the wide and constant misrepresentation to which the aims of the Congress have been subjected, we deem it advisable to repeat that we do not ask for a representative Government. Our demands are, and always have been, limited to a partially representative Legislative Council, which shall be distinct from the Executive. That these representative Councils will in time create and consolidate unity of sentiment and a common national ambition we believe, as we believe that they will arouse a wider and deeper sense of self-respect and responsibility which, under the training of a new political life, will call into being forces which are now dormant and by many unsuspected. The Legislative Councils, if wisely and generously constituted, will unquestionably mark the era of a new and important departure in the history of India. Even if they be conceded in a spirit of grudging unwisdom, with harassing restrictions and unnecessary impediments, reform will be only hampered and delayed, not killed. But while we hope that the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils will lead in due course of time, and by the irresistible logic of events, to the fulfilment of ambitions which are at present outside the range of practical politics, we reiterate that we neither desire nor intend for the present to secure any larger or more decisive share in the administration of the country than is embraced in the proposal to enlarge and remodel the existing Legislative Councils by a restricted application of the principle of popular election." It is contrary to all the rules of political strategy to confess beforehand that it is expected that the reforms asked for will bring about changes admitted to be now outside the range of practical politics. The admission will greatly lighten the task of those who are opposed to any change whatever in the constitution of the Councils.

THE prospectus of the Calcutta Art Society, which we published a few days ago, has so strong a likeness to that of the Exhibition held last February in Bombay, that were it not likely to prove offensive to dwellers in the City of Palaces, we should feel inclined to remark that the Bombay prospectus had been before the eyes of the compilers of the Calcutta document and had to some extent guided them in their work. Possibly the Bombay prospectus was not wholly original, so the point may be allowed to pass. But the local Society has something to learn from the later Society in Calcutta. It has its prospectus before the public in every quarter of India fully seven months before the date on which it is proposed the Exhibition shall be opened, and its prize list is already clearly and definitely put forth. Early notice is calculated to increase the number of competitors, and when it is further found that the prizes offered are not only more numerous, but of greater aggregate value, it is, we fear, but probable that the first Exhibition at Calcutta will surpass that of February last in Bombay. If Bombay is determined not to be eclipsed, it is time the Committee formed its plans. If a second Exhibition is to be held in February, the prospectus should be completed and be before the public before the end of July.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR has changed his plans to some small degree, and leaves Mahableshwar four days earlier than had been officially announced. H. E. is expected to arrive in Poona to-day

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE BOULANGIST AGITATION.

PARIS, JUNE 11.

A stormy discussion took place to-day in the Chamber of Deputies. The Boulangist members attacked the Government and inveighed against the arrests that had been made and the forbidding of the banquet at Angouléime.

M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, said it was impossible to tolerate the Boulangist agitators any longer, and that the Government had determined to repress with the utmost severity any factious agitation.

THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 11.

The United States Government have objected to certain decisions arrived at by the Samoan Conference in Berlin.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S VISIT TO INDIA.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The *Times* and *Standard* express much gratification at the forthcoming visit of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor to India, and dwell upon the advantage His Royal Highness will derive from the experience gained on his tour.

THE LATE FATHER DAMIEN.

A powerful Committee bas been formed with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the head, for the purpose of raising a memorial to the memory of the late Father Damien. The movement will include a complete enquiry into the Leprosy question in India.

GOLD STANDARD FOR ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, JUNE 12.

The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies have voted a gold standard for Roumania.

DISTURBANCES IN CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 12.

Disturbances have lately taken place in Crete, but they have merely been the result of factional quarrels. The Porte has, however, appointed an important Commission to proceed thither and enquire into the matter.

THE HYDERABAD PESHKARSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JUNE 12.

A public meeting was held at Chudderghat on Monday to express sympathy with the Raja Kisher Pershad at the death of his grandfather, the Maharaja Narain Pershad Naainder Bahadoor Peshkar. The meeting was largely attended by all sections of the local community. Nawab Zain-ul-Abdin, a scion of a most ancient family, was in the chair. Raja Murali Monohur and some other city nobles who could not attend the meeting owing to unavoidable circumstances sent their representatives. The principal speakers were Krishna Iengar and Moulvie Abdool Guffoor, Vakils of the High Court. They spoke very feelingly and in eulogistic terms of the late Peshkar Bahadoor, and expressed their earnest hope that Raja Kishen Pershad, the heir of the late Peshkar Bahadoor, who is a remarkably intelligent and highly accomplished youg man, will prove himself a worthy successor of his noble grandfather in every respect, and will be able to maintain the glory, the honour, and the *prestige* of Chandu Lall's family in every point. The meeting resolved to send a deputation, with a letter of condolence, to Rajah Kishen Pershad, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chair. It is proposed to hold another meeting in the city.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 11.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with homeward Indian Mails of 4th instant, arrived here at 10 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra left this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left on the morning of the 9th instant.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 12.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Teheran (extra) arrived here this morning from Bombay.

GIBRALTAR, JUNE 11.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania homeward bound arrived here to-day.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 11.

10 p.m.	83·4

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

6 a.m.	82·4
10 a.m.	81·9
2 p.m.	86·8
4 p.m.	86·4

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hoars ending at 8 p. m. of the 12th June 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	12	4	5	...	...
Suez	12	6	5	...	...

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JUNE 12.—Pressure has again changed irregularly, and has fallen in Assam, Upper Burma, and Central Bengal, as well as Rajputana, Central India, Berars, and the Deccan, and has risen elsewhere. The depression from the north-west of the Bay passed northward into Bengal, while the depression over Sind has intensified over Lower Sind; otherwise there has been little change. Winds are cyclonic in the neighbourhood of two disturbances, but fairly normal in direction elsewhere. Winds are unusually weak at the head of the Bay, and very strong in Sind. Temperature is low, except in Burma. Rain has fallen generally, except in the Punjab and the west coast of the Bay. Tounghoo reports three inches of rain, and False Point, Cuttack, Berhampore (Bengal), and Purneah over two inches.

THE REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

DESCRIBING the debate on the proposal to reform the House of Lords on the 17th ult., our London correspondent writes:—The Parliamentary record of the week in which the Scotch members cannot complain that they have not had their proper share, on the whole, has been saved from absolute darkness by the lively debate raised a week ago by Mr. Labouchere, that stern and uncompromising foe of hereditary legislators. Whether it was because so few Tories were there to listen to him—for a long period Sir Richard Webster was the only occupant of the front Ministerial bench—I am not able to say, but the leader of the new Fourth Party, the significance of whose birth, it seems, from what the right hon. gentleman said at Sheffield, nobody but Mr. Goschen appreciates, was not quite up to his usual form, But he was not tedious. Mr. Labouchere hardly ever is, and some of his points amused his opponents quite as much as his friends, who filled the benches behind him. The Tories, who have a sneaking fondness for the chief of the New Jacobins, in spite of the irony he indulges at their expense, were particularly amused at his claim for the Radicals that they look upon law and order—a phrase that has quite taken the place of "the Beer and the Bible," so common a decade ago—"and property (oh! Mr. Labouchere!) as the necessary basis of national prosperity, but the difference between us and hon. members opposite," he added, "is that we do not mistake the means for the end, and do not put the good democratic wine of the nineteenth century into the bottles of the Crusaders." The bottles of the Crusaders is a good phrase, and told on the House.

Mr. Wallace, who seconded Mr. Labouchere's motion, made the best speech he has delivered since his entry into Parliament. He seemed, however, a little too anxious to falsify the charge commonly brought against his countrymen, and some of the Scotch Radicals, who sat about him, took in his jokes without the aid of surgical appliances. "If the principle contended for is sound, why," asked the ex-editor of the *Scotsman* and member for East Edinburgh, "should it be limited to the feudal magnates of the hereditary chamber? Why are the Bishops to be deserted by the principle of heredity? Is this, too, part of the revenge which science is taking upon theology? Why should not the son of a bishop be born as, say, an Archdeacon and perform archidiaconal functions?" Mr. Curzon, who led off the opposition to the Labouchérian proposals, was, as usual, smart, clever, and entertaining, but some of his suggestions, such, for instance, that the House of Lords should by means of life peerages be made representative of the middle classes, "and even of the labouring classes and dissenting denominations, and of every branch of industry and trade," were, to say the least, slightly far-fetched. When the heir to the Barony of Scarsdale was recommending that the House of Lords should be recruited by the Joseph Arches, the Spurgeons, and the Blundell Maples, a member of Parliament leaned over to me and remarked, "What a humbug the man is!"

The funniest speech of the evening was that delivered in a crowded house by the eldest son of the Marquis of Salisbury. Lord Cranborne is twenty-eight, but looks younger. He is melancholy, has a very pale complexion, and gives one the impression of being delicate. He has a splendid voice and a good delivery, but his matter is not always so unexceptionable as his manner. On Friday night, though he began fairly well, he soon got out of his depth and finally completely lost his head. Members and visitors roared when he observed that they must be content with the faults of the House of Lords, and be "glad only that it is not worse than it actually is." "It is asserted by Radical orators as a convincing proof of the badness of the House of Lords," said the noble Viscount, "that a man is the son of his father, but if a member of the House of Peers is the son of his father, so is everybody else." Mr. Balfour, who had arrived just before his relative got on his legs, seemed to enjoy Lord Cranborne's confusion of ideas quite as much as anybody. In spite of the exhibitions he made, one could not help admiring the courage with which, in the face of the laughter of his friends and the jeers of his opponents, the noble lord stood his ground. If his head had been as steady as his legs, he would have done better. The smallness of the majority (41) against Mr. Labouchere's motion was a surprise to everybody, and will, no doubt, have set Lord Salisbury thinking whether it would not be advisable to reintroduce his Bill for the Reform of the Upper House.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JUNE 7.

A SERIOUS conflict has arisen between the Civil and Judicial authorities here involving an important principle—whether the latter are justified in resisting a decision emanating from the chief representative of the Government. It appears that a clerk of Senhor Monteverde, the District Judge of Damaun, was accused of certain irregularities, and the complaint having been forwarded to Senhor Mousinho d'Albuquerque, the Acting Governor-General, he at once suspended the man without waiting for his explanation, or for the report of his immediate superior. The order of suspension was published in the official resolution, dated 16th May, requiring the District Judge of Damaun to give execution to it. But Senhor Monteverde has not only not complied with the order, but has informed the Government that it is illegal, and he will retain the services of the clerk notwithstanding the order for his suspension. The District Judge alleges that before the case was disposed of, he and our Chief Justice, Senhor Ennes, should have been heard. An explanation was sent through the Judicial Department, but as the order of suspension makes no mention of it, the Judicial Department is equally determined to ignore the mandate of the Acting Governor-General. Apart from other considerations, the position taken up by the Judicial Department does not seem to combine respect to authority and obedience to laws. If the order was illegal and the clerk had grounds to exonerate himself from the charges brought against him, the Judicial Department might have advocated his case, after giving compliance to the Government order. The press is discussing the question, and the public is anxiously waiting for the issue in which the two highest authorities are at loggerheads.

Senhor Arez Fernandez, our Salt and Abkari Commissioner, has returned from Bombay, where he had gone to settle the accounts of the Customs revenue and ascertain the share that falls to the Portuguese Government. Unfortunately he was ill in Bombay and comes back a convalescent.

From the 1st of the current month the exchange of mails between Bombay and Goa will be effected by rail instead of by Shepherd's steamers, which do the mail service more quickly for eight months of the year, during the fair season.

The dire want of the land rain (Elephanta rain) in October last is being severely felt even by the vegetable kingdom. The cocoanut trees in several places are withering away—drooping their branches as if they had been struck by lightning.

Our Lisbon Minister is unsettled in his mind regarding the Patriarchal palace. First he ordered its erection, then he countermanded it, now, it appears, that the project was only delayed to give the Patriarch-Archbishop the choice of a site. On his fixing the spot the work of building will be begun.

WE notice in the *Indian Mirror*, writes a contemporary, a curious statement to the effect that "some native gentlemen have started a railway company, under the title of the Bengal Provincial Railway Company." The capital of the Company is not stated, but one lakh in ten-rupee shares is said to have been subscribed within a fortnight, and we are told that the Company will "in the first instance" undertake the construction of a light railway of six miles "somewhere near Tarkeshwar." The *Indian Mirror* thinks it a "delightful" thing to find such an instance of native enterprise meeting thus with the enthusiastic support of the native community; but we should strongly advise intending subscribers to wait till the Bengal Provincial Company formulates its prospectus much more definitely than it appears to have done, and till the consent of the Government of India and the Secretary of State has been got for the projected line "somewhere near Tarkeshwar."

SPORTING NOTES FROM KHANDALLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALLA, JUNE 10.

THE steady downpour of rain ceased on Saturday morning, and the Gymkhana races given by the officers would have taken place as previously announced, had not three prominent gentlemen-riders been obliged to go into Poona for three days to have their hair cut.

However, this afternoon proved equally fine, and a large concourse of all sorts and conditions of men and women thronged the Khandala Race Course, which lies in the fertile valley below the barracks and conveniently near the cemetery.

The first race was advertised for 5 o'clock, but as early as 4-55 p.m. eager sportsmen hustled each other on the Grand Stand, and a cloud of dust for yards along the Lanowli road marked the progress of a bullock gharrie containing two Parsees and a Hindu driver.

The thoroughbreds in the paddock excited much criticism. They were nearly all trained by a local tongawalla, and a fine sight they looked, as they slowly crawled about on two, three, or four legs respectively—clothes horse when stripped of his towels was much fancied by the public for the Postilion Race, but the knowing ones drew attention to the obvious presence of Splints, Spavin, Laminitis and the well-known Soreback, and were doubtful, whether he could stay the distance—200 yards.

As it happened, this fine triped romped in last, and at the finish all three legs gave way at the same time and he was carried away on a dhooly. In the first race another horse nearly kicked the bucket.

The betting was strictly cash, and much backing was done, but at the end of the second race, the bookmakers were found to have decamped, and they were subsequently discovered at the reversing station disguised in white pith hats and liquor. Subjoined is the account of the racing.

KHANDALLA SPRING MEETING.

Stewards.—Lieutenant F. D. Milward, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, and Lieutenant W. D. Turner, 1st Royal Fusiliers.

Clerk of the Scales.—Lieutenant E. Eardley-Wilmot, 2nd Durham Light Infantry.

Judge and Starter.—Captain Briggs, 1st Royal Fusiliers.

CONDITIONS.

1st.—The Stewards reserve to themselves the right of disqualifying any winner, should they themselves only obtain a place in the race, also of appropriating any prize they may fancy.

2nd.—Competitors for the Bucket Race to bring their own potatoes with them, which will only be approved after inspection by the Stewards.

3rd.—Any lady walking for the rings to be disqualified (the Stewards may be squared).

4th.—Competitors for the Reversed Order Race are warned that if they part company with their mounts, they render themselves liable to a fine. Amount and description of such fine to be left to the indiscretion of the Stewards.

FIRST RACE.—"Bucket Race."—To throw potatoes into three buckets placed at intervals of 10 yards, riding at full galop.

There were seven competitors, but after four trials each, Mr. Milward just succeeded in lodging the pratie once. The rest failed to score.

SECOND RACE.—"Confidence Race."—To mount ponies from the off side, ride in pairs, each rider to hold the reins of the other: only the off stirrup allowed.

Mr. Milward's Sideboues and Mr. Turner's Ballyragget 1
Capt. Brigg's Laminitis and Mr. Ross' Seldom Fed 2
Mr. Leslie Crawford's Splints and Mr. Eardley-Wilmot's Spavin ..... Nowhere

THIRD RACE.—Ladies' "Tilting at the Ring."

Mrs. Morrice 1
Miss E. Crawford 2
Miss M. M. Crawford 3

All the ladies rode well and fast, Mrs. Morrice winning by one ring.

FOURTH RACE.—"Reversed Order Race."—Saddles reversed, coats front to back; to be ridden facing the pony's tail.

Mr. Milward came in first, but was disqualified for not keeping his own water, Mr. Eardley-Wilmot, who cox'd the second horse, thus obtaining the stakes. Mr. Turner lost in a walk by seven minutes, his conveyance grounding. Unfortunately no one fell off.

FIFTH RACE.—"Postilion Race."—Ride one pony and lead another.

Won by Mr. Legh on his ch. a. Rough, leading his b. cb. Rats. Mr. Turner again came in last, dragging his led pony by the ear, the reins having broken.

SIXTH RACE.—"Soldiers' Barebacked Trotting Race."

Private Ingram, R F 1
Corporal Butler, D.L.I. 2

Mrs. Butler gave away the prizes to the ladies, but those for the gentlemen had already been appropriated and eaten by the Stewards under Condition 1.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following officers have been granted extensions of leave in England:—

Major Newington, Liverpool Regiment, six months; Captain Dorling, Yorkshire Light Infantry, to 30th June 1889, pending appointment as Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Lieutenant Smith, 1st Dragoon Guards, to 23rd August 1889; Surgeons Brannigan and Trotter to 28th September and 5th October 1889 respectively; and First Class Veterinary Surgeon Bert to 1st October 1889.

Lieutenant Leveson-Gower, 20th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

IN connection with the various proposals for forming an enlarged reserve for the Native Army, is one which contemplates utilising a certain proportion of the trained police. It may be remembered that during the Penjdeh scare the Punjab Government offered to supply a number of police for service in case of necessity. And there are those who think that this source of supply might be systematically developed.

THE annual reliefs are as below:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—D-A, Sialkot to England; E-A, Lucknow to England; F-A, Meerut, to England; G-A, Umballa to England; and L-A, Meerut to Lucknow.

Batteries from England go to Meerut, Sialkot and Umballa.

Field Artillery.—1-2 from Campbellpore to Saugor; K-4 from Meerut to Bareilly; M-4 from Sangor to Meerut; Q-4 from Bareilly to Campbellpore.

Heavy Artillery.—1-1 London at Campbellpore, change places with 7-1 Scottish at Jhansi.

Garrison Artillery.—8-1 Scottish, Delhi to Rangoon; 4-1 Lancashire, Rangoon to Fort William; 8-1 Northern, Fort William to Rurki; one battery from England to Bombay, two from England to Aden.

British Cavalry.—1st Dragoon Guards, Pindi to Muttra; 3rd Dragoon Guards, Muttrato Pindi; 5th Lancers, Mhow to Meerut; 8th Hussars, Meerut to England; 18th Hussars, England to Mhow.

British Infantry.—West York, Mian Mir to Dagshai; Royal Irish, Nowshera to Peshawar; Royal Scots Fusiliers, Dagshai to Nowshera; King's Own Scottish Borderers, Meerut to Burma; East Surrey, Allahabad to Fort William; the Border Regiment, Sialkot to Burma; 60th Rifles, Chakrata to Allahabad; Wiltshire, Subathu to Mian Mir; Manchester, Agra to Sialkot; Royal Irish Fusiliers, Peshawar to Meerut; the Leinster Regiment, Fort William to Agra. A regiment from England to Subathu and Chakratta.

Native Cavalry.—18th Bengal Lancers, Jhelum to Loralai; 19th Bengal Lancers, Meerut to Jhelum.

Native Infantry.—6th Bengal Infantry, Cachar to Cawnpore; 10th Bengal Infantry, Burma to Alipore; 14th Sikhs, Jhelum to Peshawar; 15th Sikhs, Nowshera to Ferozepore; 21st Punjab Infantry, Peshawar to Meerut; 22nd, Ferozepore to Nowshera; 26th, Meerut to Peshawar; 28th, Umballa to Pindi; 29th, Peshawar to Jhelum; 33rd, Burma to Agra; 38th, Alipore to Burma; 40th, Cawnpore to Cachar; 45th Sikhs, Pindi to Jullunder.

Punjab Frontier Force—Artillery.—No 1 Battery, Bannu to Dera Ismail Khan; No 2, Dera Ismail Khan to Abbottabad; No 3, Loralai to Kohat; No 4, Kohat to Bannu; No 1 Bombay, Poona to Loralai.

Cavalry.—1st, Rajanpur to Dera Ghazi; 2nd, Bannu and Kohat to Rajanpur; 3rd, Dera Ghazi Khan to Dera Ismail Khan: 5th, Dera Ismail Khan to Bannu and Kohat.

Infantry.—1st Sikhs, Kohat to Dera Ghazi Khan; 2nd Sikhs, Bannu to Dera Ismail Khan; 3rd Sikhs Abbottabad to Kohat; 4th Sikhs Dera Ghazi Khan to Abbottabad; 6th P I, Dera Ismail Khan to Bannu.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday. There were present: Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., in the chair, Col. Merewether, Major Selby, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Javerilal Umiashunker, Muljee Bhawanidas, Fazulbhoy Visram, and M. N. Banaji.

BYE-LAWS UNDER THE NEW ACT.

The Committee considered memorandum, dated 4th instant, from the Commissioner forwarding correspondence regarding houses being built or rebuilt without sufficient open space around them for wholesome ventilation and lighting, and stating that the new Act lays down some of the most necessary conditions, but owing to the curious interpolation of the words "site previously unbuilt upon" in section 348, these conditions are in nine cases out of ten rendered ineffectual. Adding that the Corporation should lose no time in framing bye-laws under section 461, clauses (c), (d), and (e), and suggesting that, pending the preparation of complete bye-laws under these clauses, the Corporation should adopt, as bye-laws for all houses newly erected on old sites, the provisions (all or any) of clauses (c) to (l) of section 348.

Dr. Blaney, in reply to an observation by Dr. Cowasjee, said that it was the business of the Standing Committee to recommend the Corporation to carry out the provisions in the Act with reference to the bye-laws. Without these bye-laws, the Commissioner was placed in a difficulty, inasmuch as in their absence he was not in a position to put a stop to houses being put up in a most insanitary condition. The unfortunate words occurringin the section should be deleted as soon as possible.

Mr. Kabrajee observed that instead of passing the bye-laws with regard to the particular section of the Act, the Corporation might be asked to proceed at once with the framing of the new bye-laws under the Act.

Dr. Cowasjee thought that the Committee had nothing to do with the framing of the bye-laws in question. According to the provision of the Act the matter rested merely in the hands of the Corporation.

After some discussion it was resolved on the motion of Dr. Blaney that as recommended by the Commissioner, the Corporation be recommended to adopt (pending the preparation of complete bye-laws under section 461, clauses c, d, and e, of the Municipal Act, 1888,) as bye-laws for all houses newly erected on old sites, the provision of clauses c to l of Section 348 of the Act, which provisions mostly represent principles either hitherto acted upon or incorporated in the draft bye-laws already considered by the Corporation from time to time.

MR. WALTON'S LEAVE.

The Committee further considered a letter, dated 31st May 1889, from the Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the resolution of the Standing Committee, of the 20th March last, that as Mr. Walton prefers that the six months' extension of leave granted to him may be counted as furlough, fifteen months' sick leave already granted to him may be converted into furlough.

The consideration of the question was postponed until the chief accountant made his report as to whether or not the rules of the Municipality permited of the conversion of sick leave into furlough.

NEW FIRE BRIGADE STATION.

The Committee next considered letter, dated 5th instant, from the Commissioner, asking the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the grant of Rs. 27,929 to meet the cost of (1) Rs. 27,164 for constructing a Fire Brigade Station at Sankli Tank Road, in place of the one at Byculla Police quarter, and (2) Rs. 765 for filling in site for the station.

On the motion of Colonel Merewether the necessary sanction was given.

After some other business was disposed of, the Committee adjourned.

CRICKET AT SIMLA.

SIMLA *versus* JUTOGH.

A cricket match was played on Friday last at Simla between teams representing Simla and the Jutogh Garrison. It was but a one-inning match, and on the whole the game lacked that keen interest and excitement which has hitherto been centred in these matches. The play was altogether a good deal "off," most probably owing to the players (who had been guests and hosts alike at the big ball given at Jutogh last night) being somewhat fatigued, dancing having been kept up till a very early hour this morning.

"Simla" went to the wickets shortly after 12 noon, and two wickets fell in quick succession for 18 runs. Messrs. Waterfield and Hewett, assisted by Major Beatson, were the only players who reached double figures. The entire ten wickets fell to a total score of 93 runs (Simla played one man short).

The bowling of Mr. Down and Dr. Horne for Jutogh was remarkably steady. Likewise was the bowling of Mr. Lowis on the Simla side.

Jutogh opened its innings with much success, Messrs. Reay, Ogg, Bicknell, Menzies, and Dr. Horne all putting double figures together in a very short time. After the fall of the fifth wicket, however, matters went badly, the whole team being disposed of for 139 runs all told. Jutogh, therefore, wins by 46 runs.

The names and scores of the respective teams are as follow:—

SIMLA.

Colonel Stewart, b Down	1
Captain Rivett-Carnac, b Down	2
Mr J E Waterfield, ct Down, b Horne.....	20
Mr J P Hewett, b Down.....	32
Mr A E Perkins, b Horne	0
Major Beatson, b Down	14
Mr W J Bythell, b Down	9
Mr G Elsmie, b Down.....	0
Mr R F Lowis, not out	0
Mr M O'Dwyer, b Horne	1
Extras	14
Total.....	93

JUTOGH.

Mr E H Reay, b Lowis	37
Mr G G Ogg, ct Hewett, b Waterfield ...	7
Dr H F Horne, ct Lowis, b Waterfield...	21
Mr M Bicknell, not out	26
Mr H Menzies, ct Bythell, b Lowis	12
Colonel Elies, b Lowis.....	0
Mr F W Stanton, b Waterfield	1
Gunner Ling, ct Perkins, b Lowis	4
Pte Kirkham, ct substitute, b Waterfield...	0
Gunner Partridge, ct Elsmie, b Waterfield.	2
Extras.....	29
Total.....	139

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF HORSE-OWNERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although it is generally well known that to work a lame horse is to inflict the greatest amount of hardship upon the animal, undoubtedly the most useful to man, nine out of ten horses, travelling on the streets of Bombay are seen to be more or less lame, mostly due to malpractices in shoeing. Inasmuch as the lameness is not detected by the non-professional and unpractised eye, the horse-owners evince the most culpable neglect for the mute sufferings of their animals so long as they do the routine work for their masters under the magic influence of the whip. These remarks are particularly applicable to native horse-owners. They are quite contented with the barbarous manner in which the hoofs of their horses are mutilated by a certain class of native farriers whose knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of horse's foot is conspicuous by its total absence, make the most liberal use of their knives, to the great and lasting damage to the animal's limbs. On the other hand, an English horse-owner shows the most laudable appreciation of the scientific system of shoeing, and takes greater interest in the welfare and efficiency of his horse. Those who have paid any attention to the management of this useful animal, know full well how difficult it is to shoe a horse properly, yet we commonly see that any native workman who can drive a nail home or handle a rasp, calls himself a farrier, and considers himself privileged to mutilate a horse's hoof anyway he pleases. It would be interesting to know whether it falls within the scope of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to prosecute horse-owners guilty of cruelty inflicted either wantonly or through ignorance and prejudice. The Bombay Veterinary College having lately turned out its first batch of graduates, who have received a thorough drilling in practical horse-shoeing, their services are available, and so now there certainly remains no excuse to horse-owners for submitting their animals to the cruel practices of quack farriers.—Yours, &c.,

MANECKJEE KAWASJEE PATEL.

June 12.

THE Government of India has directed that, in any case in which it is considered advisable to help a zemindar to raise a loan in the London market, the Local Government must first obtain the sanction of the Governor-General in Council to the proceedings to be taken.

CONGRESS AND THE VOLUNTEER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is worth while to examine with a clear and unbiassed mind the proposals of Congress for a repeal of the Arms Act and for the introduction of a system of general volunteer enlistment, as well as for the establishment of Military Schools to train our educated young men for employment as officers in the Indian Army. The proposals seem to indicate to an outsider an eagerness on the part of educated India to arm the entire country for a future contingency. Were it not for the Arms Act and for a general disarmament of the country, a century of British rule in India would not have been able to achieve those splendid results which are embodied in the term "India of to-day." The bulwark of such a fabric is the Army, or rather, more correctly speaking, the armies of England. In case of internal disturbance the Indian Army, with it, recent facilities for mobilization from one end of the country to the other, is strong enough to nip in the bud any revolt against authority. For external defence, in addition to the native army and the local British force quartered in India, England can command, if required, and can land within a fortnight's time, English troops from Cape, Canada, and Australia; can raise fresh levies of European or American troops and land them on Indian seaports with astounding rapidity in these days of rapid ocean navigation. In addition to this, there is the entire bulk of the English nation and its allied powers with their war ships and mercantile fleet ready to take good care that no power on earth shall snatch from her hands England's sovereignty of Southern Asia. With such means at the command of the ruling power for both external and internal defence, the Indian National Congress is not satisfied, and for reasons clearly hinted in the preamble of their Resolutions, a demand is made in behalf of the people of India for a general volunteer enlistment, if not actual conscription, for military service, and also for a repeal of the Arms Act, which imposes penalties on the subject people for possessing or carrying arms and ammunition without a license. Without such a provision, it is evident it would not be possible for any foreign Government to rule over 250 millions of inhabitants scattered over a territory having an area of one and a half million square miles, with an army a hundred thousand strong and half as much more of native troops. To my mind, the Arms Act is one of the sure hinges on which the fabric of Government rests. To repeal it is to unhinge the entire fabric. Once grant that the Congress has succeeded in raising a number of Hindoo and Mussulman Volunteer Corps, that a cheaper agency is substituted for the command of our existing native army in the shape of Hindoo and Moslem military officers, and that by a repeal of the Arms Act the country is flooded with arms and ammunition, and then one has not to think much to imagine what a strain armed and disciplined India will put upon the revenues of the country. When India, thoroughly disarmed and without any means or knowledge for the manufacture and use of arms and ammunition, requires for her internal and external wants an army whose cost the Congress conceives to be highly excessive, and is therefore looked upon as a burden on the country, how will it find the ways and means to pay for a larger army which armed India will necessitate. How would India fare on occasions like the late Ilbert Bill agitation? Even now it is no use concealing what an amount of irritation lurks beneath the surface among the people since the reimposition of the income-tax and the enactment of Forest Laws, known in Upper India as *Lakra-kawal*. No one can predict when and where some such grievence may not be worked up by astute wire-pullers into a pretext for a repetition of '57. In an agricultural country like India the volunteer ranks will have to be recruited largely from the agricultural classes. Now looking to the education and intelligence of our rural populations, can we expect them to fight, for their country at least, if not for their Sovereign, with that zeal and animation which one sees in the natives of Europe whenever they sing their La Marseillaise and rush headlong with a fearless dash against the enemy? How will our future Colonel Tapidass or General Khodabux behave while leading our Pathan and Beluchee troops, placed under their command, should these men refuse point blank to fire against their *bhaibunds*, say in a campaign against the Yusufzai tribes in the Khyberis of the Black Mountains? Will they be able to command in the eyes of their own countrymen, during that excited hour, when they may be receiving perhaps their first baptism of fire, the same degree of prestige whereby an English officer enforces implicit obedience to his orders, and in the event of disobedience is ever ready to mete out a fitting punishment, with our Vernacular press owned by tamasha-managers and school-boys, who in their eagerness to pose as editors and politicians constantly make slanderous insinuations against the rulers of the land and are ever ready to parade the doings of Russia in Bokhara and Siberia? Would it be safe to trust to native volunteers and native commanders for internal peace and order on occasions when the country may have to be denuded of its regular army for engagement beyond the frontier? Putting aside such contingencies for the present, the first disastrous effect of repealing the Arms Act on the country will be to scare away the aristocracy and leading men of England from coming out here to rule India as our Viceroys and Governors, and the Viceroyalty of India as well as its Presidency commands will have to go begging from hand to hand till some bold nobody has sufficient audacity to accept such a high and responsible office. For with India armed and with a free and easy access to all to possess arms, there is no foretelling how many there may be in the millions of this country, whose life may not be worth the dhoties covering their bodies. John Bull is not such a greenhorn as we Indians with our child-like simplicity might believe him to be. He knows the value of the loyal terms in which the Congress resolutions are couched. He can gauge accurately the meaning of the loyal songs composed by public servants to be sung by children in their school entertainments. He knows too well the secret springs which animate the breasts of educated India for power and self-government, and he will be the last man to accede to any proposal which, if adopted, can only confine him to his *boutique* in England. In proof of what I say I may be permitted to refer to the earnestness with which one of the supreme rulers of India, and a mouthpiece of living English statesmen, has assured us on the eve of his retirement that English rule and English justice will ever remain dominant in this country, and that the people of England will not allow any assembly or any number of such assemblies to interfere with its armies.—Yours, &c.,

June 10. KAIKHUSRO R. VICCAJI.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	5 80	7 45	6 85	7 82
June 10, Monday		0 28	0 27	0 9
„ 11, Tuesday		0 2	0 5	02
„ 12, Wednesday. ...		0 4	0 15	...
Total...	5 80	7 69	7 32	7 93
Total of corresponding date last year.....	3 57	3 61	3 25	5 52

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 7th inst.:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Jabalpur	1 61	Ghoti	0 60
Jalgaon	0 86	Hoodgi	0 44
Mhasawad	0 8	Mohol.....	0 79
Maheji	0 34	Madha	0 30
Pachora.....	0 54	Barsi Road	0 50
Kasgaon	0 13	Jehur.....	0 30
Naidongri	0 60	Dexal	0 19
Nandgaon.....	0 34	Lanowli	2 33
Munmad	0 42	Dhond	1 12
Nassick	0 44	Talegaon	2 48
Deolalee	0 62		

GOVERNMENT has a scheme under consideration to remove the Rest Camp at Rawalpindi to a more convenient site near the Railway Station. There is no doubt that the present site is too far out of the road (lying as it does almost in the centre of cantonment) for parties arriving by rail, for which the Rest Camp is really intended, more especially for families. At present they have, on arrival, a weary tramp of over a mile, not a pleasant welcome after a twelve hours' journey by rail. The proposed new site would be within a couple of hundred yards of the Railway Station, and easily accessible to drafts and small parties arriving by train from distant stations. The expense of removal would not be very great if the present excellent site for building purposes was let to some one willing to put a couple of good houses on it. With the present idea of making Pindi the largest station in India—in fact, a camp for the First Army Corps—there can be no doubt that the present site could be let for a good sum, and should the Government deem fit to advance the first outlay, the Cantonment funds should cover all expenses in the future so far as appertain to them.

LADY STAFFORD AND THE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

WE give below some further extracts from the diary of the Marchioness of Stafford, having reference to a visit to Nariad and Ahmedabad, to Mr. Sheppard, late Commissioner of the Northern Division. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard were fellow-passengers on the P. and O. steamer Siam from Venice to Bombay. Mrs. Sheppard and the sprightly Marchioness became good friends, and the visit was paid during the week of the district show. Her ladyship's remarks were written on January 31, 1887, in the camp at Nariad:—

Saturday evening closed with another dinner-party at Government House, Bombay. Forty-five! dreadfully dull; a large proportion of no doubt clever but decidedly acclimatised officials. But I was very glad to meet Mr. Condor, manager of the G. I. P. Railway, —an interesting man. He has devoted much time and energy to the success of the missions. An old friend came to tiffin yesterday—Hugh Tufnell, son of the rector at Easton. We had not met for seven years. We took leave of Bombay late last night, and travelling by the slowest of trains, arrived here at daybreak. It was bitterly cold all night, and yet the carriage was full of mosquitoes. Sleeping was out of the question, for the natives made a deafening din in the next carriage, and at all the wayside stations.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, who are, I ought to add, our host and hostess, have made us very comfortable in little tents, the only drawback being the extreme chilliness of the nights and the intense heat of the day. This is a large agricultural district, and a show, essentially native, is going on at present close at hand. We spent the morning looking at the assortment of grain, vegetables, fruit, and tobacco, &c., &c., tobacco-cutting and sugar-cane crushing machines, of which there are a great variety; ploughs and various other implements connected with land cultivation. Milch buffaloes, soft-eyed bullocks, and some few camels, we also saw. Two lively little bullocks I longed to take home to drive. They trot as fast as ponies, but I fear our climate would not suit them.

SOME HINDU LADIES.

In the cool of the evening Mrs. Sheppard and I drove in her tonga, a low two wheeled cart drawn by two tiny chestnut ponies, to visit some Hindoo ladies and their families. None of them could speak a word of English, and seemed much surprised that I had been a fortnight in India without knowing Hindustani to perfection! We visited two houses, one a poor and the other a rich family, where the saris of the ladies excited my admiration: they were most lovely, embroidered with gold and flowers. On leaving as is the usual custom when visited by Sahibs, we were adorned with flower-garlands round neck and arms. A packet of betel-nut wrapped in gold leaf was thrust into our

sat round a huge bonfire after supper, listening to the distant strains of the Maharajeh's band in the show—very much out of tune — and the far-off howl of the jackals. I could not help thinking of them all at home as I looked into the red embers, and how strange it was to be sitting among these lonely tents far out in the Indian plain, thousands of miles away from the snow and ice—from the bright-lighted noisy streets, and the gaiety and pleasure—from the sin and sorrow, the want and misery of the great metropolis of that country, which holds complete sway over the millions of inhabitants and acres all around. How little, indeed, one-half of the world realises, how the other half lives.

Ahmedabad is a town of some 120,000 inhabitants. It is very old, and surrounded by a high wall extending for six miles, ornamented by round towers and sixteen gates.

A VERY SHY YOUNG MAN.

All the morning we have been bargaining with the silk merchants and ruining ourselves in kincob. At four o'clock a very polite Hindoo came to fetch us for a drive in his carriage to see the sights of the place. He was very shy, poor young man! but spoke and understood English fairly well. We drove first to the great reservoir outside the city, approached by flights of stone steps. On an island in the middle a lovely garden was laid out full of roses and mignonette. Within this garden stood an ancient gateway, which, built by a king of Ahmedabad in 1459, had been lately restored. The whole thing is strikingly ornamental. This artificial lake is called Kankaryia, and is full of fish, strictly preserved. One or two mysterious alligators are occasionally appearing and disappearing. Flocks of snow-white paddy birds, or small cranes were congregated on the edge; they roost in the banyan-trees, and look just like snowy flowers among the green branches. Leaving Kankaryia, we visited one of many ruined mosques, for which Ahmedabad is famous.

SHAH ALLUM.

The first one, named "Shah Allum," is situated some way from the gates of the city. An ancient archways gives entrance to a paved courtyard, in which women and children were playing and a number of Mussulmans were seated at their evening meal. We entered a small mosque, and were struck with the rich carving which covered every inch of the walls, to carry out the idea "that Allah sees everything and everywhere." We admired immensely the artistic brasswork of the doors. Returning into the town, we visited two more mosques—"Rani Sapri" and the "Rani's tomb"—both homes for dank weeds and sleepy bats, and rapidly, alas! falling into decay.

A HINDU MARRIAGE.

We came in for a second Hindoo marriage procession in the bazaar, which had, if possible, a noisier brass band and a more gorgeous appearance than the one we saw in Bombay. Our guide, Mr. Chotulull, anxious that we should see everything that was to be seen, drove us out through one of the many gateways, three miles along a dusty road, among avenues of tamarinds and banyans, with monkeys gambolling by the wayside and parrots screeching overhead to the cantonments. It has a very desolate appearance now, for its long line of barracks and bungalows are nearly deserted, and the broad sandy plain, so convenient for parade and drills, was only brightened here and there by a solitary red-coat. It is the most charming situation for a camp, and once, when many troops were stationed here, a most favoured resort, but now only a handful of Europeans and a regiment of natives occupy the place. We saw some of the former trying to play an animated game of tennis. Poor fellows, how lonely they must be! As we drove back to the station I noticed many curious houses exhibiting on the fronts, corners, and doorways some delicate intricate carving quite remarkable. Mr. Chotulull told us that the high city ramparts make the interior extremely hot in the summer. Arrived at our rooms, we found a disappointed Parsee, Mr. Eduljee Dosabhoy—assistant deputy collector and an apologetic Hindoo, Mr. Manibhai Premabhai Hermabhai, who had also brought their carriages for us, and found us flown with the first-comer; so now we are pledged to drive with them to-morrow early, for some more sight-seeing before starting on a twenty-four hours' journey to Jeypore, so I must to bed. Mosquitoes; and I am sorry to say their more bloodthirsty cousins abound here!

THE KARACHI LIGHT.

DR. J. POLLEN, in a letter to the Sind papers, thus expresses his views as to the proper position for the Karachi light:—

"Some ten years ago, a controversy and considerable correspondence arose as to the proper position of the Karachi Light. There seemed to be a general consensus of opinion on the part of mariners that the proper place for the light was Cape Monze—otherwise known as" Ras [illegible] promontory marking the mouth of the Habb River, about 18 miles to the west of Karachi.

"The controversy was for the time being set at rest on the "happy-are-those-who-possess" and "financial pressure" principles. Manora was in actual possession of the light, and should retain it! Monze might be the better site, but the light was *in situ* at Karachi, and it would cost too much to move it; the game (in those days when Karachi was only regarded as a second-class port) not being considered worth the candle! But the importance of Karachi has since become recognised; and now that the Manora Lighthouse is about to be pulled down and set up elsewhere, it seems worth while reconsidering whether the lighthouse should not this time be re-built at Cape Monze. It seems to be admitted that this cape or headland is the point always made for by vessels from Aden, from the Persian Gulf, and from Bombay, during the south-west monsoon, and it cannot be denied that, once Cape Monze is made, navigation into Karachi is easy; but until certain of his position as to Cape Monze, no prudent mariner would venture during the murkey weather of the south-west monsoon into the 16 fathoms of water he must enter before he can see the Manora light; for cruising in 16 fathoms of water, a venturesome mariner might find himself ashore off Cape Monze, the headland itself being invisible at night in the mist; or he might find himself to the south of Karachi right opposite the shallow mouths of the Indus, as probably for three or four days previously he (owing to cloudy weather, &c.), being unable to take observations, could not feel absolutely certain of his position. A prudent navigator would, under these circumstances, to avoid danger, keep cruising about in 30 or 35 fathoms—a distance not commanded by the existing Manora light; whereas a twenty-mile light on Cape Monze would, even in bad weather, command a sweep of sea of from 30 to 50 fathoms, and could, when seen, enable the perplexed or doubting mariner to ascertain his exact position, and make Karachi harbour without difficulty.

"More than fifty per cent. of the present Manora light is absolutely wasted! It is absorbed by the sands of the Indus, or lost in the mountains of the Habb. Its western range is broken by the rocks of Ras Muari, and then its eastern range by the cliffs of Clifton, whereas a light on Cape Monze would sweep the seas north, east, south and west for 20 miles.

"As large ships have to wait for the tide, and never enter Karachi harbour at night, all that is really required at Manora is a five-mile red light for coasting vessels at the end of the break-water. For large merchant ships and for the future mail-steamers from Aden to Karachi, a twenty-mile light on Cape Monze seems absolutely essential."

AN OLD MADRAS FORT.

THE following letter was recently addressed to the Madras Government by Mr. A. T. Arundel, Collector of the Kistna District:—"I have the honor to report that the buildings connected with the old palace and fort of Kondapalle, in the Bezuada taluka, are in need of attention to prevent their further destruction. The place is of much historical and some architectural interest. The fort is said to date from the 14th century. It was occupied by the Mahomedans in the fifteenth century, and was the favorite residence of two of the kings of Golconda. It surrendered to Aurungzebe's troops in 1687, and to General Cailland in 1760. Of the old palace, or Bala Hissar, only one room and a number of decorated pillars remain. The unroofed buildings of the zenana and the numerous courtyards are overgrown with trees and brushwood, and are almost inaccessible, while the roots are gradually breaking down the solid masonry. It will not require a large sum to check the destruction which is going on. The single-roofed building that remains is being fitted for occupation, and will be maintained in good order by the Forest Department. I would ask, if Government think fit, for an allotment of Rs. 200 after the 1st April next, to clear away destructive vegetation and protect some of the arches and other buildings from dilapidation. A subsequent allotment of Rs. 50 per annum would suffice for protective purposes for a long time to come." Government has accordingly been pleased to allot the sum required by the Collector.

THE report of the reconnaissance for the East Coast of India Railway made last cold weather by Sir G. Molesworth and Colonel C. J. Smith, Consulting Engineer to the Madras Government, has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following, among other matters, at a sitting of the court yesterday:—

RE HAKIM MAHOMED BAUKER.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of Hoormat Begum, widow of the insolvent, now deceased, said that a rule was issued on the 26th March last; but that since then the parties had come to an arrangement in the matters of the insolvency. The settlement was to the effect that the widow was to pay Rs.7,500 to the Official Assignee within two months from the date of the court's order and all the costs within one month. As a guarantee for the payment of the sums, the widow was to deposit with the Official Assignee the title deeds of her house situated at Null Bazaar. If she failed to pay the amount within the stipulated time, the Official Assignee was at liberty to sell the property and recover the money; but in case the money was duly paid, the title deeds were to be returned to her, and she was to withdraw all her claims upon the estate.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the Official Assignee, consented to these terms, and his lordship made an order accordingly.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of Mr. M. H. Khan, solicitor, moved for an order empowering him to make over to the Administrator-General certain effects of the insolvent, now in the hands of Mr. M. H. Khan, on condition of his costs being paid out of the estate.

Mr. Lang and Mr. Budroodin opposed the application; and his Lordship being of opinion that such an order could not be made in the Insolvency Court, refused the application.

RE AMICHUND LALJEE SHA.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of an opposing creditor, applied for a postponement of the case until after his Lordship had delivered judgment in a civil suit, in which the insolvent was concerned. The matter was postponed for two months.

RE JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE GHASWALLA.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of on opposing creditor, said the insolvent had taken out a rule *nisi* requiring the creditors to show cause why the matters of the insolvency should not be reheard or reviewed. His petition was dismissed, as he said, by reason of the misconduct of the clerk who managed it for him, and who, he said, had been bought over. The insolvent, said the learned counsel, had mistaken his remedy. His proper course was to file a fresh petition on paying the court fees. Where a case was heard on the merits and dismissed, notice was given to the opposing creditors to show cause why it should not be reheard or reviewed; but here the application was to restore the case to the board. After some discussion, the rule was discharged, and the insolvent, who appeared in person, was told to file a fresh petition.

RE EUGENE AND HANNAH HENRIQUES.

Mr. Mankar for a creditor, appeared in support of a rule requiring the insolvents to show cause why the order of discharge granted to them should not be revoked. The insolvents, who were Eurasian residents of Ahmedabad, did not appear, but had sent a letter to the clerk, asking for a postponement of the hearing of the rule. After some discussion, his Lordship postponed the hearing of the rule for two months.

RE SHAPURJEE HORMUSJEE CONTRACTOR.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of an opposing creditor, applied that the hearing of the petition be adjourned for six weeks. There was a dispute about some properties situated at Poona, and suits in connection with them were still pending. Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, consented, and his Lordship adjourned the matter for six weeks.

RE ISMAIL ALLANA.

On the motion of Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of an opposing creditor, his Lordship discharged with costs a rule, which the insolvent had obtained to withdraw his petition, as Mr. Dhairyavan's client had not been settled with.

RE GEORGE FREDERICK CHANCE.

On the motion of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for a month,

RE MOTILAL BHOPALDAS.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an adjournment of the hearing for three weeks. Mr. Davar, for a creditor, consented, and the matter was postponed accordingly.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

BANDORA MISCHIEF CASE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* NANDU ISHRE PURDESEE AND THREE OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. M. Kennedy, First-class Sub-divisional Magistrate of the Thana District, who in December last acquitted the accused of the charge of assault and criminal trespass, but convicted them of the offence of mischief, and sentenced two of them to pay a fine of ten rupees and the other two to pay a fine of five rupees each. Mr. Shamrao Vithul appeared for the accused.

There was a plot of land with a well on the Pali Hill, the ownership of which and the rights over which were in dispute. Mr. Frank Chalk, solicitor, who alleged that the land belonged to him, erected a hut, which the accused pulled down in spite of the remonstrances of Mr. Chalk's servants, who were present. The Magistrate said it was not proved that they assaulted the servants, and it was not proved that they trespassed. They were, however, in the Magistrate's opinion, guilty of mischief. They had no right to take the law into their own hands. Their legal course was to serve a notice on Mr. Chalk to remove the hut, and then sue him, if he refused, in a civil court. They had no authority to execute what at best was what they construed to be law with a high hand. In executing judgment without a decree and therein destroying property they had caused wrongful loss, and they were convicted and sentenced as already mentioned. For the petitioners, it was urged that the convictions and sentences were illegal and improper. The Magistrate admitted that the ownership of, and the rights over the property were in dispute, and he had therefore no jurisdiction to deal with Mr Chalk's complaint in a summary way. He erred in allowing Mr. Chalk to resort to the provisions of the Indian Penal Code to have disputed civil questions of right decided by a criminal court. The facts found did not disclose any criminal offence.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case and the arguments of counsel, reversed the convictions and sentences.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

249-89—In person Tulka Amra and others *vs.* Ramrao Govind.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

494-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Rev T H Greigh and others *vs* Nanusha Jagoosha—Ardesir, H and D. Part heard

161-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Narayen Moroba and another *vs* Hurrichand Ramchunder—Mirza, H K—Part heard.

424-88—Ardesir, H and D—Cowasji Adurji Bamji *vs* Goolbai and others—D S Garud and in person.

464-88—Shamrao P—Jadeji Keshrisingji Bhowsingji *vs* Narotum Hurjewan and another—Bomanji and H.
For Argument (Chamber matters).

424-81—Payne, G and S., and L. S. F and N—Thackersey Dewraj and others *vs* Hurbun Nursey and others—Roughton and B, and M E and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

107-87—Ardesir, H and D.—The Goculdass Balabdas Manufacturing Co *vs.* James Scott and others.—Craigie, L., and O. Part heard.

MR. R. CROSTHWAITE, the new Additional Member of the Legislative Council, writes the Punjab paper, is expected at Simla next week. Mr. Mackenzie, the Chief Commissioner at Nagpur, seems to have discovered a great many holes and weak points in the Arts and Regulations of the Central Provinces, and is understood to have sent Mr. Crosthwaite, as his head legislative "mistri," to Simla to patch them up.

M. CASTELLANI recently erected in the square "Invalides" a panorama, styled "All Paris," in which he arranged to exhibit all the best known French political leaders. The opening of the panorama was to have been simultaneous with the opening of the Paris Exhibition, but by order of the Minister for the Home Department the panorama was ordered to be closed on the grounds that General Boulanger represented as riding on his black horse figured in the fore part of the scene, while the figure of M. Carnot, President of the Republic, was right away in the back ground. M. Constans considered this an insult to the present head of the French Government, and ordered the closing of M. Castellani's panorama.

GERMANY, TURKEY, AND RUSSIA.

THE following article, translated from a Russian journal, gives an insight into the feelings which the Russians entertain towards "hateful Germany," and contains a hint to Turkey as to what ally to select in the event of a war:—

Great changes have recently been made in the Turkish cavalry and infantry regulations, the new ones adopted being almost precisely those in vogue in the German army. The German officers now serving for many years in the Turkish army, and having the management of everything connected with it in their hands, have not been letting the grass grow under their feet, but have been unceasingly working up the Turkish army to a high state of efficiency to ensure being in a position to be led to victory, should events demand it, by German officers. We hope they will profit by it. The zeal and energy of these German tacticians cost the Turks dear. The pay of the German officers in the Turkish army is enormous, and at the same time they succeed in bleeding the Turk in a host of ways, notably by giving large orders to such German firms as Krupp and others. In Constantinople they are always ready to vote money for military purposes, as if bound to do all they can to promote and uphold the strength of the Empire; but when it comes to paying their debts the Turks have no money at all, and they have recourse to all sorts of humiliating subterfuges in order to protract payment and gain by lawsuit a few hundred thousand roubles from the already too considering and forbearing Russia. They can always lay their hands on money for military purposes. Perhaps the idea of arming themselves at another's expense is too tempting. All this is a two-fold gain to Germany. She is in a position to give large orders to her firms, enjoys tremendous influence, and at the same time is able to carry out at Turkey's expense experiments on which otherwise she would have to spend her own money. From time immemorial Germany has always acted thus, and with everyone, even with Austro-Hungary.

She adopted in her army the small-bore rifle only after it had been subjected to severe tests in Austria, and thus by watching the result of these experiments understood at once what sort of improvements were necessary for her own pattern. The Turks adopted the small-bore rifle before it was adopted in Austro-Hungary, and therefore now find themselves obliged to put up with a rifle which is at first glance infinitely inferior to that in use in Austria, Germany, and France. These three latter countries have adopted a rifle with a calibre of 8 millimetres, while the Turks have a calibre of 9½ millimetres, giving the same result at a distance of 300 metres as the German-Austrian pattern possesses at 400 metres. The German officers in the Turkish service remain German subjects, and their names are not struck out of the official German Army Lists: they retain their ranks as German officers and act according to instructions received from Berlin. They cannot therefore act otherwise than unfairly and disloyally to the interests of Turkey. To give the Turks what, according to German requirements, would be considered an absolutely perfect rifle would not be advantageous to Germany, and therefore it is we find the Turks equipped with a rifle the supplying of which cost just as much as would the 8 millimetre rifle. The Berlin game was clear and simple. The Turkish pattern served the Germans well for trying experiments with. They found out the good points of it, and had no objection to the Turks making the best of them.

Turkish politics so they consider in Berlin are not entirely to be depended on. In all probability in case of a collision between the Powers forming the Peace League and their Eastern neighbour, Turkey will go hand-in-hand with Austro-Hungary. But who can tell what will happen? Perhaps it may be the very contrary. Perhaps Turkey will play a waiting game and throw in her lot with the one who proves to be the stronger: perhaps she will act in concert with Russia. All this has been thoroughly calculated out in Berlin and sooner or later it all ought to be and you may rest assured it will be understood in Constantinople as plainly as were the Austro-German intrigues in Belgrade and Bucharest.

Turkey, in exactly the same way as Persia is in the most natural manner possible gradually entering the sphere of influence of the "Northern Colossus." All the misfortunes, all the losses of Turkey have originated in her not having understood this simple but apparent truth, which history has again and again borne testimony to. Is it possible to imagine that the Turks will repeat in the future their former mistake and at the decisive moment a second time dare to face the Russians, thereby risking their very existence? Such a step is surely more than doubtful in face of all that happened the last time on the banks of the Danube.

It seems only the other day that this political phantom arose—the Balkan Federation—which was to have been an alliance between Turkey, Bulgaria, Servia, and Roumania, which in conjunction with Austria and Germany, were to have "squeezed" Russia on her south and west frontier; but this phanton remained a phantom. Servia and Roumania have already started off on their own historical road, and at no very distant future Bulgaria will follow in their footsteps. The force of circumstances at that critical moment will set up for Turkey a terrible *entweder noch*—so said Prince Bismarck. To Turkey will remain one or two things to choose from, *viz.*, either ruin or to act entirely hand and glove with Russia. Experience—the bitter experience of many years—has convinced Russia of the instability of "paper" alliances. Russia neither seeks them nor makes them. But there is a force which binds together kingdoms and peoples, making them to strive together to obtain one common object. In such real and *bona-fide* allies Russia is rich, if not perhaps at the present moment, at all events she will be in the not distant future: if not now in peace time, she will be when war breaks out. Russia undoubtedly follows a peaceful policy: she has no object, no advantage to derive, in altering the ordinary course of events.

AN ALLAN LINER IN COLLISION.

A FATAL collision occurred at the Point aux Trembles, about 12 miles from here, early on the 26th ult., between the steamer Cynthia, of Messrs. Donaldson's Glasgow Line, and the Allan Line, Royal Mail steamer Polynesian. The scene of the disaster was a dangerous turn in the Ship Channel. The Cynthia was entering port, and the Polynesian leaving. The latter ran into the former almost at right angles, sinking her within seven minutes. It is said that the Polynesian proceeded on her voyage without stopping to offer assistance. The survivors swam ashore, with the exception of eight members of the crew, who were drowned. The accident happened at about five, the weather being fine at the time. John Coates chief officer of the Cynthia, who is among the survivors, says that he had scarcely time to save anything before the steamer began to sink. The Cynthia, he maintains, was on the proper, or right-hand side of the river. It is a rule of the road at sea, which prevails likewise in rivers, that vessels shall pass each other on the port side. The position in which the Cynthia iles is proof positive that she was taking a proper course, and as the Polynesian was struck on the starboard side she must have been out of her proper course. Coates believes something was wrong with the steering apparatus of the Polynesian, otherwise she could hardly have gone so far astray.

According to people in the vicinity who witnessed the catastrophe, the collision took place at about 4-40 a. m. and in a few minutes more one of the vessels had disappeared. The bow, which had been struck went down first, lifting the crew partly out of the water. Then she heeled over, throwing all but three men into the water. Most of these, luckily, could swim, and saved themselves. When a boat came to the assistance of the men on the hulk they refused to leave until the pilot, who was in great danger of drowning, had been saved. When the vessels suddenly sank, one other, unable to swim, was drowned, together with seven more, whose retreat from below had been cut off by the inrushing water. The Cynthia was a freight steamer, with a cargo of pig iron and coal. She now lies in 12 fathoms of water.

PRODUCTS OF NEW CALEDONIA.

DURING last year (says Mr. G. L. Layard in his consular report from Noumea) there was a show of articles destined for the Paris Exhibition, which afforded a good idea of what New Caledonia can produce. The country is very rich in minerals. Nickel, copper, antimony, and chrome are abundant, and samples of gold have been shown which promise very well. Coffee of good quality is produced, and fetches a high price at Sydney. Mr. Layard believes that its culture may be made very remunerative. Tobacco takes the next place, and maize might follow, but that it is too tempting a crop to the locusts. There is no probability that the colony will ever be independant of foreign imports for the supply of bread stuffs. Import duties have again been raised by the Consul-General, and all imported goods now pay an *ad valorem* tax of 4 per cent., instead of 2 per cent. as formerly.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

INTERNATIONAL KNAVERY.

IN view of the special precautions taken by the Paris Prefecture of Police to frustrate the operations of pickpockets of all nationalities at the Exhibition a contemporary recalls the account of "Pickpockets et pickpockettes" given by M. Mace, the well-known ex-chief of the Surete in one of his curious volumes on the police system in Paris. M. Mace had an unrivalled experience of the seamy side of Parisian existence, and of the art of the detective, for which he was gifted with an inborn enthusiasm.

M. Mace believes that the organisation in Paris of a regular band of international pickpockets, "la francmaconnerie pickpockette," working together dates from the Paris Exhibition of 1867. During that Exhibition the agents of the Surete made an interesting and significant discovery. No fewer than thirty of the pickpockets arrested at that time carried expensive watches of identical manufacture, but without any maker's name or other evidence of origin upon them. They all, however, had a small star traced on the case. These watches were always carried, without chains, in the right pocket of the waistcoat, and served as the means of recognition between the members of this band of international pickpockets. When, however, they were confronted, they denied all knowledge of one another, and were all sentenced without making any confession. M. Mace subsequently discovered that a wealthy American, who spoke several languages, had ordered, at the time of the Exhibition of 1867, a hundred watches at 500 francs apiece, and those found upon the 30 pickpockets evidently came from that lot. Besides serving as passports, these watches, keeping perfect time, ensured punctuality. Thus if a member of the band failed to appear to the moment at a rendezvous the confederates were placed on their guard against an accident. Ever since that time says M. Mace, members of that association have been observed to be present in Paris on every public occasion likely to be favourable to their operations.

BEST KNOWN BUT NOT CLEVEREST.

The majority of the Paris pickpockets, and *pickpockettes*, according to M. Mace, are foreigners, the English and the Italians being the most numerous. The English pickpocket being the best known; one meets him everywhere; but he is by no means the cleverest. He has obtained a reputation which he does not deserve. He is stiff in his movements, and, although very clever with his hands, he has too much of the national *flegme* about him. But he is an indefatigable walker. He will visit all the principal crowded points in Paris in a single day, and fairly tires out the detectives who follow him. He is wise as a serpent, and never lets himself be enticed from the path of prudence by temptation to a dangerous attempt. He never remains more than ten minutes in one crowd, and seldom makes more than one victim in the same place. The race course is his favourite field of operations. All the pickpockets of the North, English, Russian, Polish, German are cool, methodical, and tenacious, and seldom let a victim go before they have emptied his pockets. The German is excellent at the method known as *a l'esbrouffe*, which consists in hustling the victim violently and robbing him during the confusion which ensues. He also excels in the "vol au radin"—diverting the attention of a shopman and then annexing the contents of the till.

COMBINING THEFT WITH DEVOTION.

But the North is not alone in supplying Paris with pickpockets. Italy and Spain furnish a numerous contingent. The Spanish pickpocket deserves special mention. He combines theft with devotion, and when arrested makes a revolting display of hypocrisy, protesting his innocence by all the Saints in the calendar. The Italian is extremely clever, is conscious of his superiority, and can often snap his fingers at all the detectives in Europe. Full of confidence in himself, and rejoicing in his triumph, he, nevertheless ends by running himself. If the Italian only had the prudence of the Englishman he could laugh at the entire police of the universe; but, carried away by his Southern *fougue* he gets caught through remaining to repeat his triumphs in the same place.

ITALIAN SUPREMACY.

In an International Congress of pickpockets the Italian would, unquestionably, have the right to preside in virtue of his supreme ability. As a pickpocket the Italian has distanced the legendary Carjouche. As to the Frenchman, he is eclectic, partaking of the habits of all the others. Among the women the Italian is as clever as her male compatriot, and the arrest of an Italian is rare. Germany sends more female pickpockets—*pickpockettes*—to Paris than any other country; but they are not the cleverest. The English women have raised the business of pocket-picking to the level of an art. They generally work with the left hand, keeping the right glove on. Spanish women move about with remarkable rapidity, and if they perceive that they are followed by a detective they try to get into conversation with him. Frenchwomen work cleverly, but they are in such a hurry to find out how much they have made by a *coup* that they get caught while inspecting their gains.

Considering that, according to M. Mace, four or five hundred pockets are picked daily in Paris even when there is no Universal Exhibition to attract both the wolf and the lamb, the special measures taken by the Prefecture on the present occasion are by no means unnecessary in order to counteract efforts of international knavery at the great Vanity Fair.

THE STRUGGLE OF THE SEXES.

IN 1880, writes the *Philadelphia Times*, there were fifty millions of people in the United States, and about 882,000 more males than females. That was only because more males were born; the females live the longest. Of the centenarians 1,409 were men and 2,607 were women. The boys start out nearly a million ahead and are in the majority until the sixteenth year, when the girls are a little more numerous. Sweet sixteen is a numerous age anyhow. After that, first one and then the other is in the majority, the girls gradually gaining after thirty-six and leaving the men far behind after seventy-five. To balance this longevity of the females, in almost every State a few more boys are born; not many more, but almost always a few. It is astonishing to see where the census gives thousands and hundreds of thousands of boys and girls under one year old, there are, with one or two exceptions, always a few hundred more boys and only a few hundred more. In only six of the forty-nine States and Territories are more girls born, and in these States they are very slightly in excess from eleven to eighty. This exceptions are Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Louisana, Montana, and North Carolina. The fact that the females are in the majority in all the original thirteen States but Delaware and North Carolina, especially in Massachusetts and New England, has created the impression that there is something in the climate or in the people that produces more women than men. This is a popular but egregious error. In Massachusetts there were, in 1880, 437 more boys than girls under one year of age. The males are in the minority in almost all the Eastern States because many of the young men go West. All over the West there is an excess of men, and those who are not foreigners have been withdrawn from the States farther east. In the new States and Territories this is most noticeable. In Idaho, for instance, there are twice as many males as females, but the male infants are only a little in excess of the females. The West is drawing heavily on the manhood of the East. From this all the old States have suffered. Massachusetts seems to have lost more than any. There are parts of Northern Ohio which are portions of New England removed. Massachusetts shows the loss and Ohio shows the gain. Another curious fact is, that while all over the country more boys than girls are born, in cities and towns there are more girls. Between the ages of five and seventeen inclusive there are 4,680 more girls than boys in New York County, 1,708 more in King's County, 2,725 more in the city of Baltimore, 1,013 more in Suffolk County, Massachusetts (Boston), 2,009 more in Cook County (Chicago), Illinois; 2,131 more in the city of St. Louis, 1,971 more in Philadelphia County, and, 2,633 more in the parish of Orleans. All these cities except New Orleans are in States where more boys than girls are born. In Georgia there are 137 counties and in all but 26 of them there are more boys than girls. These 26 counties include the 11 large towns and cities. Strange that not one of the cities should be left out. Stranger still, the excess of girls is about in proportion to population. Savannah leads off with 528 more girls than boys; Atlanta, 385; Augusta, 304; Macon, 154; Columbus, 131; Cartersville, 123; Rome, 50; Athens, 50; Albany, 16; Griffin, 11; and Americus, 7. Savannah, though she has a somewhat smaller population than Atlanta, has a larger excess of girls. This seems to be peculiar to old cities. It is so with Baltimore, New Orleans, and New York. The excess is greater in New Orleans than anywhere else. Is this a peculiarity of the French? The facts present a question worth studying. Are there fewer men in the cities than in the country?

THERE were several deaths from heat apoplexy in Allahabad during Sunday night last. Mr. Holt, C.S., was stricken down, and was discovered lying in one of the roads near his bungalow quite insensible. He was conveyed to the Civil Hospital, where, we regret to learn, he still lies unconscious and in a precarious condition.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

A LARGE demonstration of members of the Primrose League took place three weeks ago in her Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket, under the presidency of the Grand Master (the Marquis of Salisbury), who was accompanied by the Marchioness of Salisbury and Lady Gwendoline Cecil.

Lord Salisbury, who was warmly cheered, congratulated his hearers on the prosperity and strength of the League. The great strength of the organization was that it brought all classes together in easy and untrammelled intercourse, and thus minimised the result of the industrial necessities of the age, which had gathered the various classes of the country too much into isolated positions, so that their mutual influence upon each other was not now what it was in old times. Members of the League were emancipated from the exclusive domination of the wire-pullers. The basis of their organization was that politics should be a matter of volunteer effort. They removed to a distance which was still long, and which he hoped might be enduring, the fatal enemy of political party and progress—the professional politician. (Applause.) Continuing, his lordship said: I believe there is nothing which Parliament has done for a long time which has given such general satisfaction as the great effort which has been recently made to ensure the security of the country by making its armaments equal to its needs—(loud cheers)—and there is no better proof of the applause with which that effort on the part of Parliament has been welcomed than the readiness which large sections of society have shown to submit themselves to taxation, which is never pleasant, but in respect to which they have felt that the imperious need of the hour overbore all considerations depending on private interests. A great spirit of patriotism has been shown, and I cannot but think that if during the last seven or eight years the idea of the Empire has gathered strength and power, and the feelings which are associated with it have become more mighty in the hearts of all classes of society, that no small part of the praise for this great and patriotic act is due to the effort, of the Primrose League. It has been the special mission of the Primrose League, and they have successfully performed it.

A HOMILY ON "LIBERTY."

We hear men talk as if there were still a danger to liberty from the Crown or the Executive. Everybody knows this to be the hollowest pretence. The time has passed by when any dangers of that kind existed, but liberty is still threatened from another quarter. As in every age, liberty is now threatened by the tendency of sections of the community when, by some chance, they get hold of superior power through the ballot or in Parliament, to impose their ideas or to enforce their unjust interests at the expense of their fellows. (Cheers.) Against that spirit we have need to be on the watch, and all the more because it is often draped in the disguise of an angel of light; it often wears the appearance of some religious movement, or pretends to the authority of some great moral effort. But underneath that cloak there is always concealed that steady enemy of human liberty, the desire of men if they can grasp a bit of a power to force others to conform to their ideas. (Hear, hear.) Against such influences the Primrose League, the more it extends, I believe, will furnish a better bulwark, for the more men are taught to think of the institutions of their country and to study political questions, the more they will feel that the only hope for the permanency of those institutions, and for their existence side by side in peaceable and friendly intercourse, is that the power and action of the law should be limited to the utmost possible salutary extent, and that it should never be used for infringing in the interest of one class on the liberty of another, save under the pressure of distinctly proved public necessity. (Cheers.) But the most burning question of the day is really only a branch of this great defence of liberty. What we are fighting for in Ireland is the liberty of men to practise their industry and invest their capital as they please. And the more we can propagate the principles of the Primrose League, the better hope we have of inspiring men with resolution to defend their liberty. There is nothing in the statistics of the League brought forward on this occasion that has given me greater pleasure than the intimation that in certain parts, and those some of the most disturbed parts of Ireland, the Primrose League has effected a secure and permanent lodgment. This is not a mere temporary phenomenon. I believe that the Irish Loyalists are beginning to find out the principles of the League, whether they recognise them as such or not—the principle of self-help in political matters, which is the very basis of the existence of the League, is the only condition on which Ireland can be restored to the prosperity for which we all long.

IRELAND: AN "IMPOSSIBLE ALLIANCE."

If the loyal classes in Ireland have been oppressed, as I think they have been; if they have suffered; if their prospects are dark; if they have found it difficult to make head against the combinations by which they are surrounded, it has been very largely due to the fact that in the past they have failed to recognise that the time for self-help and self-defence has arrived, and have relied too much on such assistance as they could obtain from the central power. It is on these principles that the loyalists in Ireland will make their position secure. It is true that they are smaller in numbers, though I believe their numerical inferiority has been greatly exaggerated, but they have many other advantages. They have advantages of position and means, they have advantages of high and great traditions, and they have the advantage of knowing exactly what they want, and pulling together heartily for that end. It appears to me that though the battle in Ireland is going on slowly, the victory is inclining steadily to our side—(loud cheers)—and I think it is inclining to our side because an impossible alliance is being broken up. (Cheers.) There are leaders, based largely on foreign sympathy, on anti-English aspirations, to whom the name of Nationalist may so far be fitly given that their great idea is to make Ireland an independent nation, and that, however unsuitably, they still do appropriate to themselves the sentiments and the language which the defenders of nationality in other countries have employed. But by themselves these men would have no force at all. They have nothing except their sentiments to use, they have no great popular support, and if they had nothing but these Nationalist sentiments to put forward, they would be very little formidable indeed. But they have formed an alliance with a wholly different feeling, a very powerful feeling, a very widespread feeling, not a very respectable feeling—a desire of people to possess what belongs to their neighbours. (Laughter.) That is dignified usually by the name or an agrarian feeling. It is as good a name as any other, but I could find you an agrarian feeling in any street in London. (Laughter.) This combination is formidable, but it is a combination which by its nature cannot last, which is based on antagonistic elements, which is a union of feelings that, though unreasonable, are in themselves noble, with feelings which are not unreasonable but which are in themselves base. These currents of feeling run together for a time, form a volume — an almost irresistible stream —but they cannot remain in combination; and the longer the battle is continued, the more steadily we uphold the principle of law and order on the one side, and our resolve to sustain the integrity of the Empire on the other, the longer and the more steadily we maintain these endeavours we shall see these two currents of opinion separate, and as prosperity returns, and order resumes her sway, and men find that there is not only more peace but more profit in tranquillity than in outrage and disorder, we shall find the forces of the Nationalist Party desert them, and nothing be left but the hollow sentiment from which we have nothing to fear. (Cheers.) The great profit that seems to me to result from the struggle that has been going on is this, that it is dissipating the idea of what has been very happily called the possibility of a semi-detached Ireland. (Cheers and laughter.)

UNION AND SEPARATION.

It is being more and more prominently felt that there is nothing between the Union that exists and Separation, only disguised by what O'Connell called the golden link of the Crown. It is of vast importance that any different idea should disappear, because under the cloak of other ideas more dangerous and more thorough measures can obtain acceptance from men who would shrink at first sight from a proposition for the separation of the two countries. Now, I earnestly hope that the Primrose League will not lose the hold which it has begun to obtain on parts of Ireland. I believe that there is no part of the country where the principles or broad Conservatism, the attachment to institutions in their highest and most beneficent form, and, above all, that defence of religion which is the very first and foremost of our principles—there is no part of the United Kingdom where those influences will obtain such a high acceptance. I think one of the distinctive features and merits of the Primrose League is that it is able to continue its activity and its prosperity through times of excitement and times of tranquillity alike. The fact that political excitement has worn off does not seem to diminish the power of the League. I will only entreat you to cultivate that steadfast vigilance. The time has gone by—the happy time, if it ever existed—when man could rely upon those who were charged with the conduct of public affairs, or connected with some existing political organization, to maintain the institutions that we value. The political battle of the future will be like Inkerman—a soldiers' battle. It depends upon the valour and the watchfulness of all in all ranks, and more on those of the rank and file than the rest, and I believe that the battle is going on prosperously in all parts of the country on that account. (Cheers.) Men are waking to their responsibility in all classes of society, and so long as you keep that spirit alive, and prevent our democracy from sinking into a mechanical wire-pulled democracy, so long I believe in all classes Conservatism, in its highest sense, will succeed in upholding the institutions on which our greatness is based. (Loud cheers.)

PLANTAINS AND BANANAS.

ON account of the heat, and being very busy, writes the correspondent of a home paper, I dined, as I walked through the streets to-day, off ripe fingers of the fruit which, an Eastern legends informs us, in Eden tempted Eve.

Not only does the banana contain a plenteous supply of pure water, distilled by Nature, the writer continues, but, according to the analysis of Corenwinder, it is also rich in organic acid, pectose, and sugar. It has also, unlike the majority of fruits, a fair supply of nitrogenous matter, and on this account the banana *musa sapientum*, when fully ripe, is

SPORTING NOTES.

A MEETING of the Jockey Club will take place on May 22, after Newmarket Races, when the Stewards, on behalf of the committee, appointed by the Club in 1888 to re-arrange and revise the rules of racing, will submit the draft prepared by the Committee, which is already in the hands of the members.

One of the suggested alterations, or rather additions, will have an important bearing on starting price transactions. It is part of Rule 135, which reads as follows :—"All jockeys, on arriving at the starting-post, must immediately place themselves under the starter's orders, and *every horse will be considered as having started when once the advance flag has been raised.*" The italics show the addition. Such a rule as this would prevent any such question as cropped up over Middlethorpe's Northamptonshire Stakes.

The objectionable 116th rule, to the effect that "no horse shall carry less than 5st. 7lb. in any race," still remains. A new rule is the 94th, which says that "Any gentleman rider intending to ride in races on even terms with professional jockeys must obtain leave from the stewards of the meeting." There is no change whatever with regard to the regulations concerning foreign horses. The objectionable rule introduced by Mr. Craven still holds good, and therefore we shall not see any great Continental opposition amongst the entries for our autumn handicaps.

Commenting on the proposed alterations in the rules of racing, it is pointed out that Lady Rosebery's case last year is, of course, the foundation of Clause 25, which provides that "the handicapper shall append to every handicap the day and hour from which winners will be liable to a penalty"; and, having gone so far, the rule might have been made complete by making it compulsory that the conditions of every handicap shall include the date and hour of its publication, for under the present system, owners are kept waiting weeks sometimes, before knowing what weights will be allotted to their horses.

Most sportsmen will hear with regret of the death of a popular member of the Victoria and other sporting clubs—Mr. B. N. Smith, of the Lord Clyde, Cornwall-road, Notting-hill. He was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and lingered in an unconscious state until Thursday, 16th ult., when he died in his 60th year.

There is little doubt that the meets of the coaches will be as popular as ever this season. A meet of the Four-in-Hand Club was held on Friday, 17th ult., when Sir John Thursby was elected a member, and few men, if any, possess a better team. The first meet of the Four-in-Hand Club was to be at the Magazine, Hyde-Park, on the 25th ult., and the second on June 27, at the Horse Guards' Parade, to drive to the Crystal Palace. The Coaching Club met at the Magazine on June 1, to drive to Hurlingham, and on July 4 to drive to the Ranelagh Club.

It is difficult to see, observes a sporting correspondent, how the Kempton Park gathering can be improved; but a good suggestion has been made that on big days all the races should be run on the old course, where the occupants of the stand can get a glimpse of the runners. The new five-furlong course is completely invisible from the Members' Stand, the coaches in front shutting out the view entirely until the horses have passed the winning post; and I am sure the old course is quite good enough for the minor short events which fill up the card on a big day.

Although baseball has no possible chance of catching on in England, it appears to be becoming popular in Australia, and newspapers are already devoting special space to chronicling the doings of players. Apparently the Australians find it an easy game to learn, for a South Australian team was to have visited Victoria at Easter. Clubs are getting quite numerous, and a league is spoken of. It is not generally known that lacrosse is also a good deal played in Australia, and experts tell us that the twelves there would prove a very tough match for our own.

Wallace Ross, the Black Brunswicker, who made a gallant race on the Thames in 1836 with Beach, the ex-champion of the world, and subsequently defeated George Bubear when he captured the *Sportsman* Championship Cup arrived at Queenstown on Saturday, 18th ult., in the Cunard liner Umbria from New York, never better in his life—in health, and spirits. He says his present visit to England is to race on his road-sculling machine in Liverpool shortly, and in other parts of England. He is also going to attempt to row across the Channel, from Dover to Calais, in a sculling boat not to exceed 30lb. in weight; but the entire management of this matter is in the hands of Mr. Richard K. Fox, of New York, who is going to lay a big wager that he will perform the task successfully.

Wallace Ross told his interviewer that he regarded Wm. O'Connor, the present Champion oarsman of America, not alone a finished sculler, but a speedy man, and one of the greatest that has ever appeared in the New World. He is an aquatic locomotive, which fact he proved in his race with speedy John Teemer for dlrs. 2,000 at Washington, D.C., and the Championship of America, when he rowed the first mile and a half on the Potomac River in 8min. 35sec., which terrific pace caused Teemer to exhaust his strength in the vain effort to keep up with his opponent.

The statement that the two-year-old Wild Flower dropped down dead whilst being *pulled up* after passing the winning-post for the Selling Plate at Newmarket is scarcely correct, writes one who was within half a dozen yards of her at the time of the mishap. The filly had run her race, had been in the Birdcage to be unsaddled, and was being led away across the heath, being about two hundred yards away from the paddock-gate where she fell.

There was a tremendous crowd at the ground of the Manchester Athletic Club, the other evening, to witness the ten miles race between the two famous amateur long-distance runners, E. W. Parry, of the Salford Harriers, and Sid Thomas, of the Ranelagh Harriers, it being estimated that fully 12,000 people were present. The two men went away at a fast pace, Parry making the running for two miles and a half, but breaking down after going close on five miles left Thomas to finish alone.

The New Thames Yacht Club opening match was interesting from the fact that the new boat—Lord Dunraven's Valkyri, which is to go across the Atlantic to sail for the America Cup—competed. She came in first in the race, but did not get a prize. The Deerhound, another new boat, also designed by Mr. Watson, won on time allowance, and Vreda took second money. The Yarana just beat Valkyri for third prize, and Irex, the crack cutter, was always out of it, the light breeze being all against her.

Lord Durham has a very smart youngster in Casteler by Galopin—Inez de Castro. He had no difficulty in defeating his stable-companions, Spate, Aspen Leaf, Petrel, and Fidelio, when galloped over the Rous Course. He is a fine upstanding and really good-looking colt, and is engaged in the Bedford Two-Year-Old Plate, and is also down amongst the nomination for the May Plate at the Windsor Meeting.

I have often been asked what are "Lord Exeter's conditions?" writes a correspondent. For the information of some people who may not know I append them :—"The horses are sold without the engagements, but the purchaser has the right of running for any of them by paying half the stake, and in the event of the horse winning, or being entitled to second or third money, one-third shall be paid to the vendor, but the vendor reserves to himself the right of striking the horse out of any race in time to save a minor forfeit or discount, unless the purchaser shall give notice that he wishes to run for any particular race, when he will become liable for half the stake or forfeit. Horses purchased under Lord Exeter's conditions cannot be re-sold under the same conditions without the written consent of the original vendor."

At Newmarket, on Wednesday morning, 22nd ult., James Ryan stripped Alloway (Warne up), Carrick, Taxus, Sundown, and Ponza, and sent them five furlongs at their best pace. They finished as placed, the first-named winning literally as he liked. It may be no exaggeration to say that this white hind-heeled bay son of Spring field and Lady Morgan is the finest grown, best built, and probably the best colt of his age in training at headquarters. He has no engagement until the Kempton Park July Meeting, when he is engaged in the Grand Two-Year-Old Stakes, which he is very likely to win. Mr. Houldsworth, his breeder, has never owned a more promising two-year-old.

There was to be a sale of blood stock at Newmarket on the Wednesday after the mail left, four very well-bred horses were to be sent up from Tom Jennings's stable. These comprise Father Confessor by The Abbot out of Stillroom Maid, Ravensthorpe, whose colour, a black brown, without white, combined with good looks, should cause him to fetch a good sum, and George and Montague, two sons of Poulet, were considered sure to be sought after, owing to their size and bone, which should commend them to the notice of breeders of hunting stock. The latter is a very nice colt and they were all believed to be sound.

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Retailed in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Tins, at 1s., 1s. 11d., and 3s. 8d.
COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

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Manufacturers of
Improved Patent Consolidated
EMERY DISCS.
GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,
For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.
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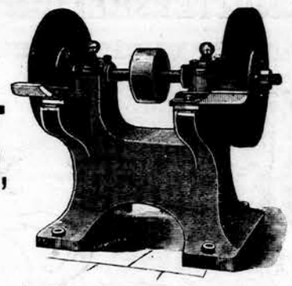
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LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price Rs. 2-12 per Gallon.
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FAGGED, WEARY & WORN OUT!!

Anyone whose duties require them to undergo mental or unnatural excitement or strain should use
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."
It allays nervous excitement, depression, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition (by natural means). It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.
DRAWING AN OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.—Late hours, fagged, unnatural excitement, breathing impure air, too rich food, alcoholic drink, costy, rheumatic, and other blood poisons, biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, pimples on the face, want of appetite, heartburn, accidental indigestion, sourness of the stomach, &c., use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."
OUT OF SORTS!—Extract of letter from a Provincial Chemist:—"We have a great sale for your 'FRUIT SALT.' Indeed, I should not like to be without it for my own use; I seldom, if ever, take anything else when out of sorts."
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IMPORTANT TO MISSIONARIES, NEW GUINEA.—"How I wish I had a dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT!' It is the best medicine I ever had, and the most refreshing drink I have yet tried."—*Explorations by Rev. J. Chalmers, London Missionary Society.*
"THOUSANDS OF MILES IN INDIA."—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"—I have found for many years of the utmost value in the hot and dry seasons, also in the monsoons. I have travelled some thousands of miles in India during the last thirteen years, and in all the various changes of climate I have always found ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" the most refreshing beverage I could get, especially after long heavy marches and other fatiguing duties to which the British soldier of late has been exposed to. I am, yours, &c., A Warder, at Central Military Prison, Poonah. Bombay, Jan. 30, 1884. To Mr. J. C. ENO.
CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilized country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*
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THE BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE
and over 50 per cent. of the Mills in the district have already adopted MORRIS'S PATENT System of Instantaneous self-locking Hose Couplings, with Fire Hydrants, &c., to suit.
No Fire Brigade or Works complete without Morris's system. All the Lancashire Cotton Mills and principal firms throughout England use it.
Send for New Illustrated Catalogue of Fire Appliances, Fire Engines, Hose Piping, &c., to Sole Agents for India.
GREAVES, COTTON & CO., BOMBAY.
Inventors & Sole Patentees: JOHN MORRIS & SONS, Engineers, Manchester.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884
We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—
The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule*
The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*
WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.
CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.
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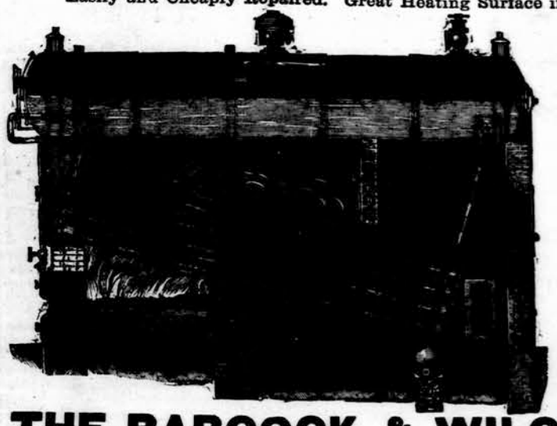
STEAM
BOILERS.
A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.
ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.

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Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
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PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
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SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
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PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
For HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

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EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. Liebig
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
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IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d IS 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE
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IN PACKETS, 1d & 2d ONE TRIAL SOLICITED
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BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c
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WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
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Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warrants free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."
"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 5, 1888.
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"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
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Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.
ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.
An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."
A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness. Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.
MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.
☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*
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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
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A BOON TO THOUSANDS!
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.
Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.
Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.
Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.
☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.
DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE
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Full Directions for use in 15 Languages accompany each case.
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Dr GUILLIÉ'S
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have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
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Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
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CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
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Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
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SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
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The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
Dose: For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
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Many Testimonials received

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Can only be cured by **Lythia** Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue

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THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
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Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs,
Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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CAPSULES
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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
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TRANSPARENT
SOAP.
For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
For the Face.
For the Bath.
PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.
Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

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Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.	**EBONITE BLACKING** (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).	**JET BLACK OIL** FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	**POLISHING PASTE** FOR CLEANING METALS.

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Cadbury's (REGISTERED) **Cocoa**
GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa pass claims at once that it is not pure.

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"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

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BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food incurdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

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Agents. {TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

The Seven Cuticura Boys

THESE seven beautiful boys owe their beauty of skin, luxuriance of hair, purity of blood, and freedom from hereditary taint or humors of the skin or scalp to the celebrated CUTICURA REMEDIES.

For cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin of children and infants, and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are infallible.

I think it my duty to inform you of the wonderful cure of psoriasis effected upon my daughter,—by the CUTICURA REMEDIES,—who had been suffering for nine years, and had been treated by many physicians without effect. I am thankful to say that, after using the CUTICURA REMEDIES six weeks, a complete cure has been effected. You are at liberty to use this for the encouragement of others, if you think fit.
F. PAMPHILON, St. Mary's Vale, Chatham, Kent.

I am thankful to say that my arms are completely cured of a skin disease from which I have suffered a long time, by the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.
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Sold by all chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

My little girl, aged three and one half years, who has been suffering from chronic eczema in a very severe form for the past two years, is now quite cured by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The parts affected were the face, neck and portions of the body, the irritation causing intense suffering. She attended a London hospital for ten months as a paying outpatient, but obtained no relief. During the whole of this time she could not be left alone a moment, as, in spite of having all the affected parts bandaged up, she tore them off and caused the blood to flow.

She was as much trouble when asleep as when awake, and it was necessary to hold her in the arms all night to prevent her rubbing her face on the pillow, which was sufficient to remove the skin. At last she got so bad that it was impossible to take her to the hospital. Her clothes when put on put her in a great heat, and caused lumps to come in her neck. We therefore decided to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was truly gratifying; in one short week there was a decided improvement which has since continued, and now she is the picture of health. No one who has seen her would believe that she presented the pitiable sight she did three months ago. Yours faithfully, C. D.
Full address of Messrs. F. NEWBERY & SONS.

Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Send stamp to Messrs. TREACHER, or SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 300 diseases, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin, scalp and hair preserved and beautified by the use of CUTICURA SOAP.

THE NEW PERFUME.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S

UNDER the title **"Crab-Apple Blossoms."** THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO. are now selling one of the most delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods of this well-known firm needs no comment here, since our readers are aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well to call attention to the fact that this **"Crab-Apple Blossoms"** scent is totally unlike any of those commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

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NOTICES.

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